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SUGAR KING IN GAOL AGAIN.

NINE MONTHS' HARD
LABOUR.

REDHILL WOMAN HIS
LATEST DUPE.

"E. D. CAIRNS" PAST.

Ernest Dunbar Cairns, who came into prominence during the war for his activities in the sugar world and was later dubbed the "Sugar King," was sent to hard labour for nine months at Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston on December 30th.

The charge was one of obtaining £3 by false pretences from Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Guile, an antique dealer, of Redhill.

Cairns was charged as Ernest Edwards, which is believed to be his real name. He protested angrily against a list of previous convictions, and banged the dock as he addressed the clerk.

Detective-Inspector Attwood, who read out the list of previous convictions supplied by Scotland Yard, was unable to swear that Edwards or Cairns was the man concerned in these cases.

The Chairman (to Edwards): Do you want to ask this officer anything?

Edwards: No, not in this court, except to say that if you refer to Anne II, Chapter 7, you will find that this is illegal. So is the plea of not guilty. I have nothing to do with this court.

Mr. Whiteley: Then I sentence you to nine months' hard labour.

Gambling Exploits.

The life story of Ernest Dunbar Cairns, who gained notoriety as the "Sugar King," is as interesting as any in fiction.

His chief asset is an extraordinarily strong personality, coupled with a refinement of speech and manner. Nothing is known of his antecedents, but he is believed to be a member of a good family, who, by reason of its influence, was able to allow Cairns to travel the world at its expense.

The earliest activities of Cairns were on the racetracks in various parts of France, where he mixed in the best society and appeared to be a man of unlimited means. One of his exploits resulted in the loss of £40,000 by a French marquis.

His greatest coup, however, was his sugar ramp. With a sum of money which he had fleeced from the public he took a mansion at Inverness and claimed to have purchased huge quantities of sugar at such a favourable price that he was able to sell at 2d. per lb. below the Government controlled price.

A "Call To The Bar."

The Sugar Commission ordered him to be present at an inquiry into sugar prices, and on his failing to put in an appearance he was called to the bar of the House of Commons.

The public rushed to put money into a company for trading in sugar. Cairns continued spending money long after his funds were all gone, for in view of the reputation that he had established he was able to secure credit, and even the local bank manager lent him £3,500 on an overdraft.

On obtaining this sum he left Inverness, and eventually his creditors became uneasy, and he was made a bankrupt. Failing to put in an appearance at the second hearing of his examination, a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Before the warrant could be executed Cairns had fled to the Continent. He perpetrated frauds in Belgium, France, and Holland, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Belgium, and was then handed over to the Dutch authorities to be dealt with.

The Dutch, however, came to the conclusion that he was insane. He was repatriated to England, and confined in a Kentish asylum until May of 1924, when he returned to his Scottish castle.

25,000-A-Year Man.

The charge against Edwards in the present case was that he had obtained the £3 from Mrs. Guile by pretending that he owned the lease of a house in Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and had ordered £3,800 worth of furniture, and that he was receiving interest on £25,000 worth of Federal European State Bonds.

Mrs. Guile said Edwards told her that he generally got through several houses. It was then that he told her about his lease of a house in Chester-terrace and of owning the bonds.

On December 6th she had a long letter from Edwards, in which he said: "Now, darling, I should like to get my boots from the shoe-maker and a new dust coat. Can you, sweetheart, manage a loan of a five pound note. Then I will go and see some places after I have made myself a county gentleman."

(Continued on next column.)

EARL CADOGAN'S £48,000 DEBTS.

MONEY-LENDERS' CLAIMS.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

Claims of debts amounting to £47,918 were presented at a recent meeting at the London Bankruptcy Court of the creditors of Earl Cadogan, described as of 33, Grosvenor-street, W. A resolution of bankruptcy was passed and Mr. F. S. Salaman was appointed trustee. The proofs of debt included £30,892 by the trustee under a previous receiving order in respect of the unsatisfied portion of the debts, with interest. Mr. Wyvyan, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that Earl Cadogan had not surrendered to the receiving order, which was made on the petition of M. Dunn, Ltd., financiers, creditors for £2,505. He understood that the earl was on his way to the East.

Mr. G. R. Crain (for the earl): He is in the Mediterranean.

Shooting-Party Visit.

Mr. Vyvyan stated that an inspector attached to his department had called at 33, Grosvenor-street and was informed that the earl was not in town. The inspector had also called at Cufford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, where Lady Cadogan was in residence and apparently a shooting party was in progress. There he was informed that there was only a certain amount of clothing belonging to the earl. Two motor-cars and furniture were the property of the trustees of the settled estate.

The inspector took possession of the premises and the steward gave an undertaking that nothing would be removed.

Mr. P. Lannon, of Anstey's Ltd., money-lenders, who are creditors for £777, said that when the earl called on his firm to borrow money he informed them that he had an income of £48,000. The reason given by him for wanting to borrow was that he had made some gambling debts and was being black-mailed.

Mr. Crain: Those statements are all refuted.

Mr. Lannon: He had no right to come round borrowing money in these circumstances.

Mr. Vyvyan: That is a matter for public examination.

Money-Lenders and Interest.

Mr. F. S. Salaman, trustee under the previous bankruptcy proceedings, said that at the time of his appointment he investigated the validity of certain transactions between the present earl and his father by which the reversion to which he was entitled had passed into his father's possession, and it was decided to take no action disputing their validity. Although legal responsibility was repudiated, the trustees had since made *ex gratia* payments totalling £12,000. He hoped that the trustees would continue making their payments.

Mr. Crain said that the income of £48,000 a year was absolutely in the discretionary power of the trustees. They would give no promise respecting a continuation of the payments under the former bankruptcy. All the trade creditors in the previous bankruptcy had been paid in full, the remainder being money-lenders and jewellers.

Mr. Salaman added that the trustees of the estate stipulated that the money-lenders should submit their books for examination by an independent firm of chartered accountants to ascertain the amounts for principal and interest, and that the payments to them should be limited to the principal plus 5 per cent interest.

Mr. Crain: Some of to-day's proofs of debt will be considerably questioned.

Mr. Vyvyan said that, as far as he was aware, there were no assets apart from the voluntary payments by the trustees, and he suggested that the fidelity bond to be given by Mr. Salaman be £200.

This was agreed to.

Edwards declined to cross-examine witnesses or make any statement. "I have nothing to say," he declared in reply to the chairman's question.

Sergt. Attwood, the officer who arrested Edwards, said there were eight previous convictions against him.

His last two convictions were in the name of Ernest Dunbar Cairns. He had also been sentenced as James Collingwood.

Edwards created a scene when he was questioned in reference to his alleged previous conviction. He was asked if he were Henry Simpson, who was convicted at Bristol Quarter Sessions in January, 1914, for obtaining food by false pretences.

"I cannot say anything about that here," he said.

The Clerk: Do you confess it was you?

Edwards, slapping the dock table, shouted: "I say nothing about that. Do you understand things?"

"That is not an answer," replied the clerk.

Edward: Do you understand English?

The Clerk: Do you decline?

Edwards: I don't decline anything. I told you the other day that I was not prepared to say anything in this court.

ON THE SCREEN.

"PROUD FLESH" AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Proud Flesh," an amusing light comedy film, is showing at the Queen's Theatre to-day and Wednesday. For those of you who want an entertainment which will not strain either the intellect or your credulity, nor harrow your feelings, "Proud Flesh" will fill the bill.

The main ingredients are the capricious beauty Eleanor Broadman, the "He-man" Pat O'Malley, and the poolie-faker Harrison Ford. The scene for no ostensible reason is laid in San Francisco, and Eleanor is supposed to be a good birth, but has never met one and in any case she is very lovely though a little of the training Fernanda would have really had would do her no harm!

Frankly it's all rather rubbish, but its clean light hearted rubbish and well staged and acted. We could do with more films of this sort, for if we learn nothing from them at least they do us no harm, and help us to forget business worries for a couple of hours.

The Cult Of The Horrible.

The cult of the horrible and obscene is not, unfortunately, confined to the screen, it is an unhealthy state of mind akin to the "back to barbarism" cry of the Bolsheviks, which is creeping like a blight into literature and art generally.

No one need read books of this description, and certainly very few children or adolescents, to whom they are the most poisonous, would wade through their dreary pages or understand the more indecent of their allusions. Equally no one need go to the cinema, but thousands do go everyday. The censor is so blind or so indifferent to his responsibility, that films of this type are very rarely suppressed or even marked as unsuitable for children.

We have had two typical examples of this recently in Hong Kong, both incidentally, emanating from the same studio, and both marring what were in many other respects really fine films.

Scenes of attempted rape so drawn out that they become from revolting to intensely boring, as in the "Midnight Sun" are all too common a film feature. They cannot be edifying to anyone or interesting to any person worth considering and could easily be deleted from any film.

The cinema industry has been blamed for encouraging petty crime in children. "I saw a man do it at the pictures" used to be the defence of every young pick pocket; but petty stealing is a smaller matter than a mind permanently warped by exhibitions of sensuality and brutality.

The Star.

Mr. Herbert Morris who is well known as the accompanist of Dick Norton's "Globe Trotters" has been appointed to lead the orchestra of the Star Theatre. He has had a long experience of conducting for the cinema and the management of the Hong Kong Amusement are to be congratulated on securing his services.

To-day and Wednesday there is a special attraction at the Star Theatre, where lovers of Jeffery Farnoll's novels may see "The Definite Object" screened under the title of "Manhattan." If you are an admirer of Jeffery Farnoll's books you will want to see if Jacqueline Logan is the "Mary" you pictured, and see more vividly the love story you so much enjoyed. If you haven't read it, and see that its about at the Star. Following "Manhattan" is "The Wife of the Centaur" from Thursday to Saturday with John Gilbert the hero of the "Big Parade" and Eleanor Broadman.

Other Films This Week.

To-day, and Wednesday at the Queen's Sally O'Neill in "Mike"—a thriller—and on Thursday to Saturday Lilian Gish in "La Boheme." At the World on Wednesday and Thursday is a Johnny Hines comedy "Early Bird," and on Friday and Saturday Jackie Coogan in "Long Live the King."

SIR R. GRAHAM WEDS AT 67.

THIRD MARRIAGE OF BOTH BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland, a 67-year-old baronet, was married at the Register Office at St. Marylebone Town Hall on January 1st to Mrs. James Graham, widow of his younger brother. This was the third matrimonial venture of both bride and bridegroom.

The bridegroom's two sons, Capt. Fergus Graham, M.P., and Mr. Preston Graham, signed the register as witnesses.

In the marriage notice the bridegroom was described as of Northgate, Marylebone, and the bride as Florence Rose Graham, widow, 83 years of age, of Port Street.

Sir Richard was first married in 1886 to a daughter of General Charles Baring, but she died a year after the wedding. Then, in 1888 he wedded Lady Cynthia Duncombe, one of the four daughters of the first Earl and Countess of Faversham, who died last April.

WHAT a girl was Mike—this stuff of rare charm and the finest courage, whose home was a thousand miles of railway! She was too busy to think of love—until a young chap came along who stole her heart away.

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Presented by LOUIS B. MAYER

MARSHALL NEILAN'S

MIKE

SALLY O'NEILL

Ford Sterling, Charles Murray, William Williams

The bad girl The good girl The girl who

2.30 5.10 **QUEENS** 7.15 9.20

FOR THE LAST TIME!
BUSTER KEATON
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GO WEST
and
MOONLIGHT & NOSES.
5.10 **WORLD** 9.20

A Love-Melodrama of 5th Avenue, where they say it with flowers and Hell's Kitchen on the East Side where fists are the medium.

MANHATTAN
with
RICHARD DIX
STAR 5.15 to 8.45 p.m. and at 9.20 p.m.

CIVILISING THE GIPSY.

REMARKABLE SURREY SCHOOL.

SMART, BOBBED YOUNG GIRLS.

Astonishing results have followed the experiment made by the Surrey Education Committee in establishing on Hurtwood Down, between Guildford and Dorking, a school for the gipsy population of the district.

In the woods near the school I met, says a press representative, a party of gipsy children stretched on sticks to form a tent. They had a ball, a doll, whistles and popguns, so I asked, "Where did you get those?" "Father Christmas," they replied.

Gradually I drew from them the story of how the little iron school was transformed into "fairyland" just before Christmas. After the children had been given their Father Christmas came in and distributed presents such as they had never seen before.

Then Mr. A. S. Milner, the master of the school told of the results of his year's work.

It is extraordinary (he declared) how these people are becoming civilised. Most of the girls are hobbled now. They like it and they all want it.

"How do they get that done? I do it. But that is not all. The girls are even mending their nails now. They dress up in their own little way, and some of the girls who come to our concerts and special gatherings are better dressed than some people you will find at a village entertainment. They vie with each other to see who can dress most smartly.

Arithmetic they find difficult because they do not seem able to learn their tables, but nearly all of them can count up to 100. They can mostly read simple sentences.

At handicraft, of course, they are doing excellently. Some boys of 9 and 10 are doing boot mending, basket-making, and rug-making much better than could boys of 12 or 13 at the ordinary village school.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Feb. 6th.

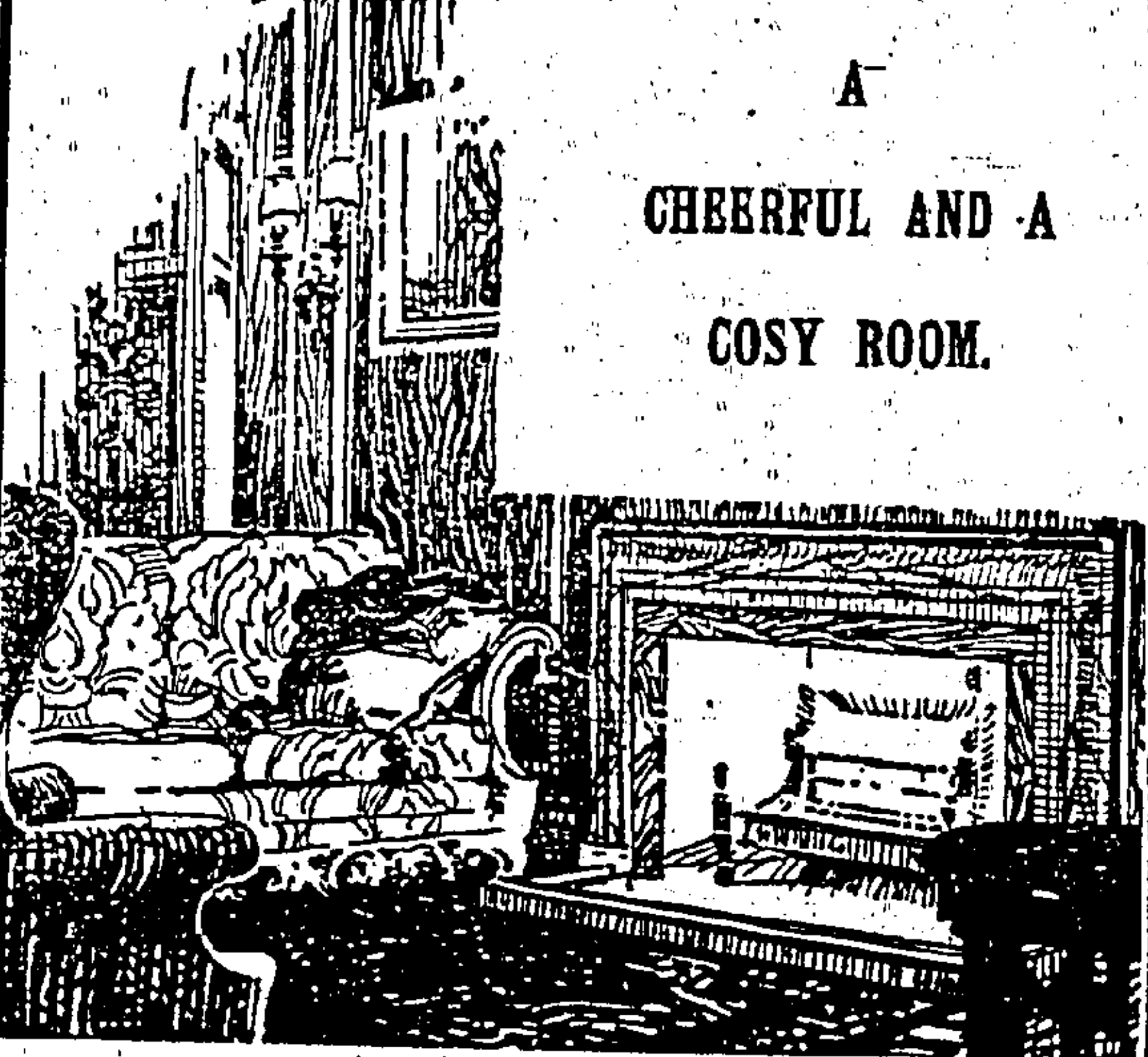
Paris	193.37
Brussels	34.83
Amsterdam	12.17
Berlin	20.48
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.42
Helsingfors	192
Lisbon	2.33-64
Rio	5.27-32
Shanghai	178.15-16
Hong Kong	2.02
New York	48.45-53
Geneva	25.21
Milan	113
Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	18.82
Prague	163
Madrid	20.12
Athens	37.1
Buenos Aires	48.43-62
Shanghai	2/8
Yokohama	2/10
Silver (spot)	27.5-16
Silver (forward)	27

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[A.P.A.]

K

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THE TATTERED BANK-NOTE.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK'S APPEAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE AND PUISNE JUDGE DISAGREE.

CONSIDERATION OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Judgment was delivered at the Full Court yesterday in the appeal made by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation against the judgment of the Puisne Judge in what has become known as "the tattered bank note case." It will be remembered that a Chinese woman presented a \$500 note to the Bank for payment upon which the numbers and date were missing. The note had been left in the pocket of a jacket and had been washed, starched and ironed. The bank refused to pay and the woman sued the bank. The Puisne Judge, before whom the case was heard, found that the note had not been materially altered but was merely damaged. He considered it was not void and that the bank was liable to pay.

It was against this decision that the appeal was lodged. The appeal was heard before the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood. The Chief Justice found for the bank and considered their appeal should be allowed. The Puisne Judge upheld his previous decision and stated that, in his opinion, the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1912 the Puisne Judge's decision stands, but at the request of Bank's counsel, delay was granted for a fortnight in order that the Bank might consider the advisability of carrying the case further.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., has been appearing for the bank and Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy for the Chinese woman.

JUDGMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

Delivering a long judgment, which he read from 13 typewritten foolscap sheets the Lord Chief Justice said: The principal question to be decided in this case is whether, on the facts thereof, the note sued upon has been materially altered so as to be avoided by reason of the disappearance of the number and date of the note which were on it when it was issued by the defendant bank.

Mr. Potter, for the defendants, although submitting that it was not necessary to put it so high for the purposes of his case, argued that the manner of alteration was immaterial; and that if a materially altered note is presented to the bank, payment can be lawfully and finally resisted on the ground that, by reason of its conditions, it has become void.

There are certain respects in which the facts in the present case differ from those in *Suffell v. The Bank of England*—

(1.) The defendant bank's notes are not legal tender nor is the bank compellable at law to issue their notes as against bullion as is the case with respect to the Bank of England.

(2.) The alteration in the present case was not purposely or fraudulently made, but was due to the negligence of the plaintiff, as found by the Judge at the trial and not questioned by her Counsel on Appeal.

(3.) In *Suffell's* case the notes remained in circulation after the fraudulent alteration, masquerading as notes other than those which had been issued by the Bank of England and still pretending to the legal tender and to form part of the currency. In the present case the note sued on could not have continued to be used as currency after the treatment it had received from the plaintiff, and no attempt was in fact made to continue to use it as currency.

A Material Alteration.

On the facts of the case I hold that on the authority of *Suffell v. The Bank of England* there has been an alteration in the business effect of the note in question in this case, and that this constitutes a material alteration. Had the obliteration of the number and date been due to an accident and had there been no negligence shown by the plaintiff I should have held that "Davidson v. Cooper" did not constrain me to hold the note void; as it is the negligence of the plaintiff, as found by the learned Judge in the Court below and not questioned on the Appeal, brings this case within the decision of *Davidson v. Cooper* and I must decide against the plaintiff.

There is certainly authority for the view stated by Mr. Justice Wood that for an alteration to be material it must be shown that the instrument produced is not the same instrument as that executed and issued by the defendant bank; and that as, in the present case, the note sued on has not been altered so as to become a different note and is not masquerading as part of the currency of the Colony in a new guise, it has not been avoided.

There were other defences raised by the defendants to which I will shortly refer:

(1.) They contended that their liability is only to pay the face value of a note bearing a specific

number. I see no evidence of any such limitation of the bank's liability on this case, either expressed or implied.

(2.) The defendants further alleged that by reason of the obliteration of the number it is not possible to identify the note and so they cannot obtain from the Colonial Government the sum of \$200 deposited in respect of the issue of the note; and furthermore that they will continue to be liable to pay a tax of one per cent. per annum on the value of the note and that it is inequitable to place them in this position.

Scraps and Bits.

I am not satisfied that the absence of the number renders it impossible for them to obtain repayment from the Colonial Government in view of the fact that the note is a genuine one.

It was also argued that no effective indemnity could be given by the plaintiff to protect the defendant bank from having to pay a second time on the note. In my opinion no question of indemnity arises on the facts. The missing portions of the note consist of scraps of paper containing portions of the number and date and a few bits of the body of the note.

I do not see how it can be said that such scraps and bits constitute a note which the bank could under any circumstances be called upon to pay.

In my opinion this appeal should be allowed and the judgment of Mr. Justice Wood reversed. As for costs I think they are entitled to costs of this appeal and in the Court below.

JUDGMENT OF PUISNE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Wood said:—I am of the opinion that this appeal must be dismissed. It is with great respect and not without diffidence that I differ from my brother's judgment which I have had the advantage of reading.

I agree that the cases decided under the Common Law may be approached only where an ambiguity is apparent in the words of Section 64 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1885). My judgment in the Court below should be revised to include a statement to this effect.

Two ambiguities, which concern the cases, appear in Section 64. The first ambiguity relates to the acts or processes which by alteration may lead to the avoidance of the bill. The second is inherent in the word "alteration" itself.

The discussion whether human agency is necessary to an avoiding alteration is in the consideration of this appeal merely academic. Human agency is in fact one of the features here present. I have, also, accepted the contention of the Appellants on this point with reservation.

His Lordship then went on to deal with the suggestion that has been made that the language of the section itself implied a limitation of its scope of human agency. After dealing with the provisions of this section, and his interpretation of it, His Lordship said, that the question whether human agency is necessary to a material alteration of an instrument has never been raised and decided, so far as authorities have been noticed in this appeal, with reference to a bill of exchange.

His Lordship said that he did not desire to amend on the point of human agency his judgment in the Court below.

The Word "Alteration."

Continuing, His Lordship said: There is one consideration only on which the decision of this appeal must turn. It is the one point on which the Appellants have challenged the correctness of the judgment of the Court below. This is the interpretation of the word "alteration" as used in Section 64 of Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, and also in the rule of the Common Law applied in the leading cases. In the judgment here appealed from I expressed my view as follows:—"Not every change even in a material matter will constitute a material alteration. When the effect of an act or process is considered, the pertinent question will be 'What is the instrument now?' If the only fitting description is 'a portion of the original instrument,' no new character has supervened. This instrument will not now operate in any new way which was not contemplated when it was made." This statement was intended to be an exhaustive illustration of what constitutes a material alteration under the Common Law. It still appears to me to be correctly made. Mr. Potter, for the Appellants, in the course of argument agreed with me that in none of the authorities in which a material alteration has been held to have occurred is an exception to this statement to be found.

My judgment was right if into the meaning of the word "alteration" is imported the substitution of one legal effect for another legal effect, or also on the extended application of the principle as exemplified as *Suffell v. The Bank of England* (1882, 9 Q.B.D. page 656) one business effect for another business effect. In either case a new effect for an old effect. In other words, it is right if the word "alteration" connotes something more than what is merely mechanical, and is concerned also with the operative consequences of a mechanical process. Otherwise the judgment cannot be supported.

The idea of substitution in a material alteration, which I have noticed and on which I rely, is to be derived not from the word "material," but from the word "alteration." It is in connection with the latter word that an ambiguity in section 64 of Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885, arises.

His Lordship then quoted at length various Acts and Laws bearing on the subject of "material alteration," and also referred to various actions and judgments given in them; with regard to the material alteration of the business effect of an instrument.

Valid Note.

Concluding his judgment, His Lordship said:—If it is the right view of the law that a change of effect is a requisite in an alteration, I still think that no alteration has occurred to the bank note in this case, and it is here that I distinguish the present case from the case of *Suffell v. The Bank of England*.

The halving of bank notes, a practice recommended as "expedient" in a text book of the year 1840 (*Chitty and Hulme "Bills of Exchange,"* 1840 edition, page 239) is not an exception to the rule in *Pigot's case*. It illustrates the fact that, so long as a document does not purport to be anything but what it was in its original state, it remains in law unaltered and valid. The *Lords' decision* in *Davidson v. Cooper* (supra) by which the holder of an instrument is declared responsible for preserving it in its original state appears less harsh when his duty is seen to be to preserve it from alteration and not from every kind of damage. The "purity" of a document is not relative to its contents but to its purpose and effects. In this case the number of the note has not been altered, because the note does not now purport to speak with a new number. The date also has not been altered, because the erasure of the date has not caused it to speak from a new date.

For this reason it seems to me that the bank note in question is still valid, and that this appeal must be dismissed with costs. The Chief Justice: According to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1912, the appeal does stand to be dismissed. Mr. Eldon Potter: I will ask your Lordship to grant a stay for a fortnight, pending the decision of the Bank as to whether they will appeal. This concluded the proceedings.

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HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The 21st annual report of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, which will be presented to the meeting of the Society this (Tuesday) afternoon, makes an appeal for more generous support from those who are in any way interested in horticulture. The ordinary membership of the Society now stands at 162 as against 231 members for the year 1925 and 273 members for the year 1924. The subscription is \$5 per annum which entitles a member to two free tickets of admission to the annual flower show.

Referring to last year's show the report, which is signed by Mr. E. B. C. Horne, the hon. secretary, says:—

The annual show of flowers and vegetables was held at the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters on Thursday, March 11th, 1926, and in spite of the very trying times residents passed through during the Strike of 1925, which in many cases necessitated the running of houses and gardens without any servants or gardeners for many months, the Show was undoubtedly a success and fully justified the Committee's decision to have a "Flower Show" as usual.

Although the total number of entries was naturally considerably smaller than for the previous year, the number of exhibitors was only 3 less than for the Flower Show in 1925 and the general standard of the exhibits was well up to average.

A new feature of the Show was a cup presented by Mr. J. A. Plummer, called the "Amateur" Cup for the best exhibit of pot plants in any of the Open or Peak classes by members who had not exhibited before or had never won a prize at any Flower Show in Hong Kong. This was won by Mr. L. S. Greenhill with 3 pots of *Phlox Drummondii* from his garden on the Peak.

The number of entries received for the Amateur Cup was disappointing but in view of the disturbed conditions which existed prior to the Show, Mr. Plummer has kindly promised to present another Cup to be competed for under the same conditions as last year and it is possible that another member of the Committee may offer an "Amateur" Cup for Vegetables on similar lines to that presented by Mr. Plummer.

From amongst the special exhibits the usual wonderful display of Roses by Mr. Nicholson was missing and much sympathy will be felt with that exhibitor for the misfortunes that overtook his plants, necessitating the replacement of practically all his rose trees with new importations.

(Continued on next Column).

HEALTH OF EASTERN PORTS.

BULLETIN FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29th.

Plague.
1 case at Mauritius.
3 cases at Rangoon.
1 case at Colombo.
1 case at Sourabaya.
Cholera.
33 cases at Calcutta.
1 case at Negapatnam.
1 case at Rangoon.
1 case at Bangkok.
Small-pox.
19 cases at Bombay.
38 cases at Calcutta.
17 cases at Madras.
4 cases at Rangoon.
4 cases at Yucorin.
8 cases at Negapatnam.
5 cases at Bangkok.
17 cases at Vladivostok.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong again exhibited a splendid show of Vegetables, grown from seeds of Messrs. Sutton & Son, also a brilliant display of Sweet Peas, grown from seed supplied by Messrs. Yates & Co., in addition to which there was an excellent display of Begonias exhibited by the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens, all of which were greatly admired.

Since their last report the Committee have to record with the deepest regret the deaths of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Ho Fook. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Ho Fook were both life members of the Society and in addition to being large contributors to the funds, were amongst the most successful exhibitors at Flower Shows for many years past.

Mr. Ho Fook was present at the last Flower Show and secured the Challenge Cup for Plants in Pots open to all for the fifth year in succession, a striking testimony to his skill as a gardener and his zeal as a horticulturist.

His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., and Lady Clementi visited the Show in the afternoon and evinced much interest in the display.

The Band of the East Surrey Regiment played an excellent Selection of Music throughout the afternoon and Lady Clementi very kindly distributed the prizes at the close of the exhibition.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Bird and Officers for the use of the Volunteer Headquarters and parade ground for the Show; also to the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Mr. L. Gibbs and to all those ladies and gentlemen who rendered valuable assistance in various capacities as well as to the Judges and censors and to all who kindly contributed towards the Prize Fund.

A FAMILY PARTY.**MOST POWERFUL WOMAN
IN CHINESE POLITICS.****MRS. SUN YAT SEN AND HER
RELATIVES.****THE KUOMINTANG, THE
MERCHANTS AND THE
WORKERS.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Kung Hsiang Hai, a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and husband of Madame Sun Yat Sen's sister, will be given the post of Vice-Minister or Deputy Commissioner of Finance in the Kuomintang Headquarters in Canton in order to relieve Mr. T. V. Soong, Madame Sun's brother, of the local work. Dr. Kung has arrived at Canton, Mr. Soong, the Finance Minister, is still at Hankow but is expected back at Canton at any time now to arrange for the transfer of part of his duties to his brother-in-law.

Madame Sun Yat Sen, who is herself a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, may be considered the most powerful woman to-day in Chinese politics. Her brother, Mr. Soong, is Minister of Finance; her brother-in-law, as stated, is about to assume high office; her foster son, Mr. Sun Fo, is Minister of Communications; and an adopted son of the late Dr. Sun, Mr. Lee Luke Chiu, is Commissioner of Industry in Canton. Madame Sun's son-in-law, Dr. Tai En Sai, is Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Board; and Mr. Sun Fo's brother-in-law and other relatives hold important offices in the Kuomintang.

Police captains in charge of district stations in Canton have been forbidden to exact unauthorised contributions from the people under their jurisdiction. This, it is hoped, is a forecast of steps being taken to prevent powerful Kuomintang clubs and peasants' leagues from levying tribute.

The Police have again issued an order that firms, able to carry on business without the help of assistants, shall be allowed to do so and must not be blockaded by union pickets. The position of these small firms has always been a bone of contention during a strike. The Unions hold that when a strike is declared all movement in the particular line of goods concerned should be stopped. According to the Kuomintang order a Canton firm which does not employ labour may not be subjected to union restriction.

The Kuomintang are being accused of making promises to all and sundry for the sake of temporary peace and quietness. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce met on February 5th to request again that the Party leaders should give the merchants sufficient protection to allow them to change their staffs, if desired, on the customary day—the second day of the Chinese New Year. It appears that when a trade delegation visited the Kuomintang offices before the New Year and requested a ruling on this matter they were assured that their prerogative would be recognised. Subsequently, however, a large group of workers surrounded the Kuomintang headquarters and demanded that the promise to the merchants should be withdrawn. As a refusal would have meant that the politicians would have been kept prisoners in their own building, and would have been prevented from joining their families for the New Year's eve dinner, they again acquiesced. There the matter rests. The merchants have been told that they are at liberty to dismiss employees on the customary day for dismissals and new appointments. The workers have been informed that employees cannot be dismissed without the full union demands being complied with—which are eight months' pay and money in place of board. The merchants are timid and loosely organised, and as they are practically without any political support, it is probable that they will lose. No one seems to love the merchants. The communists are opposed to them on principle. The "anti-Reds" hate them for having con-

(Continued on next column.)

**THE RIGHTS OF THE
EMPLOYER.****QUESTION RAISED IN
HONG KONG.****TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE
CHINESE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.**

The question of when and how an employee may be dismissed, to which the *Daily Press* Chinese correspondent refers above, is not an issue confined to Canton only. It has been raised in Hong Kong also and will be discussed by the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce shortly.

The Kung Ping Labour Guild wrote to the Chamber asking that the appointment or dismissal of *fokis* in Nam Pak Hong should be made on the 10th to the 20th of the last month of the Chinese calendar. Decision was deferred and employees made no objection to a postponement of discussion. They ask, however, that the question should be decided in the first month of the New Year.

JOHN G. KERR HOSPITAL.**LUNATICS SENT FROM
HONG KONG.****THE COLONY'S GRANT.**

Now that the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane in Canton has been closed owing to labour troubles, the question of the Colony's financial grant to the hospital has come under consideration.

It has been customary for some years past for the Hong Kong Government to send Chinese lunatics, other than British subjects, of course, to the hospital for medical care and attention and a financial contribution has been made annually towards the hospital's expenses.

There are at the present time some 140 lunatics in the hospital who have been sent from Hong Kong and the Government has informed the Canton Authorities that it will continue its grant provided it is satisfied that these unfortunate people are properly looked after.

There has been no obligation upon the Hongkong Government at any time to support the hospital. It is the duty of the Canton Authorities to provide accommodation for Chinese lunatics. But the charitable grant has been made in the past and its continuance has been promised in the hope that it will lead to some practical measures being adopted to prevent unnecessary suffering among the hospital's inmates.

tributed more than \$24,000,000 in the purchase of war bonds for the support of the Kuomintang movement.

Kuomintang leaders in Canton do not pay serious attention to the rumour that "anti-Reds" are becoming stronger every day in Southern Kwangtung and that a number of "anti-Red" leaders have made Kwangchowwan their headquarters for plotting against the followers of M. Borodin, the Soviet Commissioner, in the Southern Capital.

The new Headquarters of the Officer Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung, a local organization to direct military affairs within this province, has so far been an empty office only. The funds for its support, \$700,000 monthly, have not been regularly appropriated; and unless funds are forthcoming, the proposal to suppress brigandage and piracy with local forces will not be put into effect. In the meantime, however, recruits are being enlisted for the four divisions of the local army.

A movement is on foot to agitate for the return of the French and British Concessions on Shameen, in Canton.

The Anti-British Boycott Society in Canton has written to the five leading trade guilds recommending the complete exclusion of British goods from the Canton market from April 1st next. The Anti-British Society met on January 29th offering 12 suggestions to the five trade guilds, including the inspection of business firms to sort out all British goods after the said date.

The vigilance enforced on Shameen, especially in the French Concession, has been somewhat relaxed lately.

By order of the local Foreign Office in Canton, all days on public buildings in the Southern Capital were at half-mast on February 7th and 8th, out of respect to the late Japanese Emperor.

THIS WEEK'S ELECTION!**CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING
AT Y.M.C.A.****PROGRESSIVES, MODERATES
AND SOCIALISTS.**

Considerable enthusiasm is being shown in connection with the bye-election for three vacancies on the Mudford-on-Sea Town Council which, as mentioned last week, is the imaginary borough created at the European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon.

Yesterday the electioneering started in earnest at the Y.M. Each faction of the Council—there are three, progressives, moderates and socialists—waging a battle in the cause of the two candidates from each camp, who are contesting the three vacant seats on the august body. Electioneering songs were heard, the colours of each party have been splashed at every point of vantage at the Y.M.C.A., notices bearing slogans appear at the entrances, and inside the public rooms, and last night the building resounded with cheers and hisses during the party meetings.

Election campaign meetings are being held throughout this week, the whole affair concluding with the poll on Saturday.

Last night candidates and supporters, agents, etc., addressed the meetings which were held, and which, it might be added, were largely attended and most enthusiastic, the spirit of electioneering having been thoroughly imbued in all. The meetings were carried through with all seriousness on the part of the candidates, who treated the subjects and dealt with their programmes with the most important airs. It must be said, however, that a certain amount of humour was heard, both in the speeches and the interruptions of the hecklers.

The colours of the party are Progressives blue, Moderates black and yellow, and Socialists red.

At present the Progressives of Mudford wish to embark on an ambitious scheme of town improvement; the Moderates are not averse to development, but wish it to be carried out with circumspection. The Socialists are, of course, most violently opposed to the policy of the Progressives.

The constituents of the Y.M. have already been circulated with election addresses of the different candidates, the voluntary agents having worked indefatigably. Posters have also been issued. Competition is certainly going to be most keen, and a very interesting week is promised in the Borough of Mudford.

The important question at the present time before the mythical council, which meets again on Thursday, February 17th, to welcome the new members, is the matter of "We want a brighter Mudford-on-Sea." There has been an agitation campaign to make the town more attractive to visitors.

Four leading questions are immediately before the Council in connection with this slogan, and the candidates will be asked to give their views on these questions this week, the questions being:—

- (1) The erection of a Pier. (There is only a jetty which is used by the fishing folk).
- (2) The erection of a Pump House and swimming bath, etc.
- (3) The building of a Municipal Garage and Parking Plot.
- (4) The appointment of a local doctor, at a salary of £3,000 per annum as Medical Officer of Health.

The candidates for the three vacancies are:—
Progressives.—Messrs. E. Sewell and McArthur.
Moderates.—Messrs. Kates and Walker.
Socialists.—Messrs. Long and Munn.

THE "SAI ON."

In connection with the trouble with the crew of the *Sai On* at Canton last week, it has been stated that the difficulty concerned the crew's New Year celebration and that some of them wanted more leisure than they were allowed.

In any event, the trouble now appears to have been settled, and the same crew which took the *Sai On* to Canton brought her down on Sunday.

It is understood that Captain Jenkins will take command of another steamer, and that Mr. Alec Campbell, formerly Chief Officer of the *Sai On*, has been appointed master. Mr. McCarthy of the *Paul Beau*, takes Mr. Campbell's position.

SCHOOL WORK.**INTERESTING EXHIBITION
AT CENTRAL BRITISH
SCHOOL.****CAPITAL ARTS AND CRAFTS
EXHIBITS.**

A most interesting exhibition of school work, comprising work of a superior quality and high standard, even higher in standard than that set last year when the first exhibition was held, was to be seen at the Central British School, Kowloon, yesterday morning and afternoon.

The exhibition was arranged under the supervision of the Headmaster, Mr. G. F. Nightingale.

Paintings and drawings formed the greater part of the exhibition with a few examples of the work of the girls in sewing and cooking and of that of the boys at carpentry. Styles in writing—script and cursive—were also on display.

Views of the school grounds figured in the paintings of the senior classes which were remarkably well done. Other local features, such as Observatory Hill, figured in the exhibits. Deserving of special mention were those by George Arnold (his picture of the *Hawkins* was one of the most striking features) Peggy Whitley, Phyllis Gillingham and J. Maycock.

In original illustrations, R. Wolley had captured the spirit of Carnival, J. Maycock that of a storm at sea, G. Arnold had some well executed book covers and in the designs class S. MacNider had a most effective scheme for embroidered panel. There was a well executed cushion centre, unnamed. The still life pictures were striking pupils already mentioned being prominent among the exhibitors in this class. There was also plenty of capital work in the figure drawing class.

Class 2 artists also showed great promise, particularly pleasing being the design by Maud George for a dance programme, "Scenes from 'Forsaken Mermaid,'" by George Arnold, "Fountain in the Protestant Cemetery," by E. Woolley and the sea scenes of Eric MacNider.

The most interesting paintings in Class 3 were those which were written round exciting incidents which the scholars had been asked to picture. For instance, the picture by G. Carr and J. Black of such thrills as "as he spoke, he pitched headlong into the darkness beneath." There were also some excellent still life pictures by Sylvia Mandell, Y. Langley, J. Black, Stanley MacNider and A. Ursell.

Some finely conceived and executed lamp-shades by Una Mitchell and J. Paterson figured in Class 4's exhibits whilst in class 5 there were signs of real promise in the work of J. Sutter, F. Stokess, G. Moss and A. Chester were not far behind. Iris Woolley had some fine action pictures in this class.

There were some astonishingly good drawings and paintings in Class 6, the most junior of the school, the work of P. Everest, G. Reed and P. McCaw being particularly noticeable.

It should be mentioned in connection with all the above paintings and drawings that none are copied but all taken from the original objects.

Some excellent plasticine maps by Class 5 were also on display.

Among the many visitors to the school yesterday, including parents, was Mr. E. Balphs Inspector of English Schools.

**POSSESSION OF
REVOLVERS.****A HEAVY FINE IMPOSED.**

The Chinese passenger on the *President Teft*, who was arrested for having in his possession seven revolvers and 500 rounds of ammunition, was fined \$750 by Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

The Court was satisfied that the arms were being taken back to the country for protection against bandits, and accordingly regarded the case as less serious than it would otherwise have been.

Defendant was represented by Mr. J. T. Prior, who pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful possession, and asked for the imposition of a fine.

FIREMAN SENT TO PRISON.**MAGISTRATE'S SHARP
COMMENTS.****"ACHILLES" ENGINEER
ASSAULTED.**

At the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, Yim Tim and Lui Kan, both of Waichow, firemen of the British ship *Achilles*, were charged with assaulting Mr. J. G. Inness, eighth engineer of that vessel, when on the high seas on January 19th. The case was taken under the Merchant Shipping Act, Art. 223 (D). Both defendants pleaded not guilty.

Complainant stated that on January 19th, he went to engine room at about 7 p.m. and after being down for five minutes, he noticed the steam pressure was 215 lbs. Mr. Inness turned off the fan engine. When Yim Tim entered the engine room he began cursing and swearing at the complainant because the fan was stopped. Complainant then took the man by the shoulder to "guide" him back to the stokehold.

His Worship: What do you mean by "guiding" him back to the stokehold?

Complainant: He refused to go, so I took him by the shoulder to guide him out.

His Worship: I take it that you pushed him out?

Complainant: No, I only placed my hand very lightly on his shoulder.

Continuing, complainant stated that he went into the stokehold about ten minutes later. Both the defendants were raking the fire, and when they saw complainant, they withdrew their rakes and made an attempt to strike him. Yim Tim held his rake above his head but the rake got entangled with the stokehold ladder and he failed to hit the complainant with it. The second defendant prodded complainant in the back with his rake.

His Worship: I fail to see where the charge of assault comes in where the first defendant is concerned?

Complainant: He would have assaulted me had it not been for the ladder.

His Worship: I deal with facts and not with possibilities. If you hadn't been born you would not be standing here now. The first defendant discharged.

Mr. Cuthill, fifth engineer, when called to the witness-box, said he could not remember the date of the occurrence.

His Worship said that it was very surprising that a man could come to the Court knowing well that he would be required to testify to a certain incident, and not taking the trouble to recollect the date.

His Worship at first refused to accept the evidence, but later considered it admissible.

Witness corroborated the statements of Mr. Inness and said he had seen the blow struck by Lui Kan.

In reply to a question by his Worship, witness produced a rough sketch of the engine room and the respective positions of accused and Mr. Inness.

The Master's Evidence.

Capt. Wilson, master of *Achilles*, stated that at 8.10 p.m. on January 19th, the Chief Engineer reported an assault on Mr. Inness by two firemen. Witness interviewed the men and both admitted the assault, but Yim Tim stated that he had been struck first. Witness produced the log and doctor's certificate with recorded facts of the occurrence.

His Worship commented upon the non-trial of the case at Penang or Singapore, but was satisfied by the master's explanation of urgency by reason of the ship carrying troops. Accused stated that Yim Tim had had a quarrel with the complainant, but he himself was stoking at the time and did not make an assault.

Members of the crew who had been in Court throughout volunteered statements, which were not accepted. It was also pointed out by Capt. Wilson that these men were not on duty at the time.

His Worship found that Lui Kan was guilty of an assault on Mr. Inness, and passed sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and monies which might be due to be devoted to his maintenance in prison, and, secondly, for his repatriation.

**BECTIVE SHOES FOR MEN.**

You should choose Bective Shoes next time you require a new pair. They are Shoes of quality and refinement and individuality is built into every pair produced. Price \$21.50. The price paid you have forgotten long before you have worn through the Sole—this is where satisfaction is guaranteed by the Bective Shoe Co.

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Black, Brown & Patent Leathers.

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THAN GERMAN**ELBSCHLOSS BEER**EXTREMELY REFRESHING AND
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A New Shipment Has Just Arrived.

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.**COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS**

EVLYN HOWARD-JONES—Pianoforte Solos

MOONLIGHT SONATA (Bethoven)—
9094 { Part 1.—Adagio sostenuto (First Half);
Part 2.—(a) Adagio sostenuto (Concluded); (b) Allegretto;
9095 { Part 3.—Presto agitato (First Half);
Part 4.—Presto agitato (Concluded).

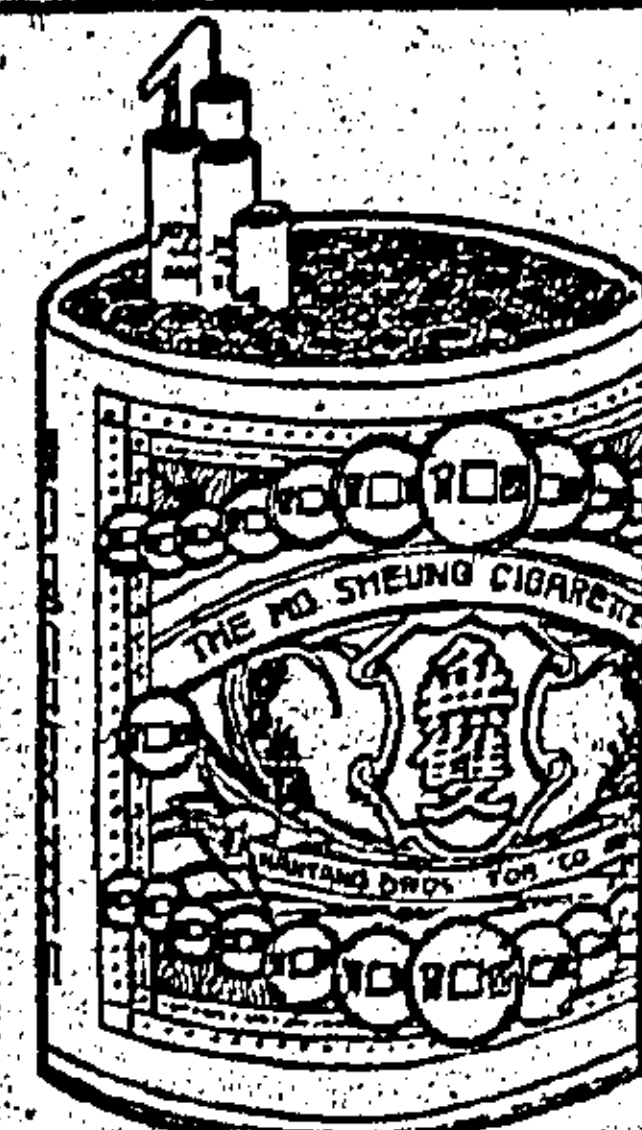
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ANDERSON'S.**ASK FOR
MO'SHEUNG
CIGARETTES.**

They have rapidly come
into favour with
discriminating
smokers,
owing to their delightful
flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.

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NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at Citi Hall, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1927 (both days inclusive) during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. H. HARTLEY,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927.
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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7879 for 8 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up Numbered 62091/82090 and 85805/85806 in this Society standing in the Name of Mrs. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of Canton, has been declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the said Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the 8 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927.
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NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.
[4441]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th,
at 3.15 P.M.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE: \$1.
LADIES: FREE.

ADMISSION TO SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE on Production of BADGE Only.

Subscribers can introduce Two Ladies Free, and Two Non-Members at \$5 each. Tickets obtainable from A. H. POTTS, c/o BENJAMIN & POTTS.

SPECIAL TRAIN Leaves Kowloon: 2.07, RETURN Fare: 1st class, \$1.50; 2nd, 90 Cents. Free Parking for Cars off the Course. \$2 Each if Parked Opposite the Stands.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at Noon on SATURDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, taking Cargo for the ABOVE PORTS, and valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer according to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, on 11th FEBRUARY. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKENZIE, NON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 6th February, 1927.
[426]

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INTIMATIONS.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1927, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st FEBRUARY to the 14th FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th January, 1927.
[4430]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 44, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1927, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 27th January, 1927.
[4438]

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended December 31st, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1927, to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1927, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. S. CRAPPELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, February 6th, 1927.
[4513]

TO LET.

N. O. 4A, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
The Hon. Secretary,
CLUB LUSITANO.
[4214]

TO LET.—No. 178, THE PRAX, Furnished.—Apply C. E. H. BEAVIS, 9, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
[4472]

TO LET.—Newly Built, Furnished or Unfurnished FLATS at MACDONALD ROAD. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply XAVIER BROS., LTD., 6, DUNDRELL STREET.
[4393]

OFFICE TO LET on FIRST FLOOR of One of the LARGE OFFICE BUILDINGS in CENTRAL PORTION. Moderate Rent.—Apply Box No. 4492, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
[4492]

FOR SALE.—BUICK, 6 Cylinder, 2/3 Seater in Excellent Condition, Just Recently Overhauled and Painted. Owner going Home.—Apply to Box No. 4519, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
[4519]

FLATS, three, four and five roomed, modern bathrooms, flush, etc. Also one two roomed and one three roomed Bungalow on way to Repulse Bay and Fanling respectively for rent or sale on easy terms. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. C. 4630.

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TO LET.—Furnished, MARCH for 12 Months. A Very Desirable Four-room TOP FLAT, All Modern Conveniences, Good Kitchen, and Servants' Quarters. Apply—5A, ARNOLD BUILDING, Kintery Road, Kowloon.
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INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAVOURITE OF PROVED HIGH QUALITY.

Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essence and the finest Eastern spices.

Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

FORMAZONE

The non-alcoholic Champagne. An excellent substitute for sparkling wine, possessing the same wonderfully stimulating and refreshing qualities.

STONE GINGER BEER

The only genuine brewed Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation with the finest selected ginger and fruit essences which gives it that distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

PYERIS

A delicious table water, healthful and refreshing, surpassing in quality all the European Spa waters. Blends excellently with spirits and wines.

The water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers. ESTABLISHED 1841. [50]

MARRIAGE.

DONALDSON—FABER.—At St. John's Cathedral, on February 5th, 1927, WM. ALISTAIR DONALDSON, of Hong Kong, to MARGUERITE DE DION FABER, of Court View Gardens, London.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 131, Fleet St., E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 8th, 1927.

THE CHINESE AND THE FOREIGNER.

In a previous article we emphasised the absence of any fundamental and widespread grievance which would justify, and render effective, any revolutionary movement in China. The lack of rapid means of communication has made it necessary that each province, town and village should be practically self governing, self contained and self supporting. Even to-day the walled cities and the poverty stricken villages, the form in which wealth is accumulated in these places in precious stones and metals rather than in bulkier form which would be difficult to conceal, and likewise to remove, point to the fact that fear came not from feudal or Government oppression, but from marauding bandits, who maintained an independent existence in the hills in defiance of governments and mandarins.

What has made life hard for the Chinese has not been governmental oppression, foreign treaties, extra-territoriality, and foreign influence, for such contact has at least brought enormous wealth to many Chinese who to-day would be little more than farmers and coolies if the scope that foreign trade provides for their ability had not been given them. Foreign goods have found their way into China, but such trade inevitably provokes a response, and thus Chinese silks, tea, porcelains, and curries find a ready market in all parts of the world. International trade is now no longer looked upon as a competitive struggle but rather as a co-operative effort, bringing material benefit to both sides.

The Chinese themselves, even the most rabid of those who hate the foreigner, would admit this. Probably, however, they would not be so ready to admit during the course of the year they have devoted their energies almost exclusively to multiplying their kind and in trying to extract the last ounce of food from the ground to support the teeming millions. China has achieved an exceedingly low plane of life in her efforts to maintain huge numbers alive. She has believed in quantity, but has utilised none of her energies in the past to protect her population. She has a great belief in potency of numbers, no matter what the level of living is, but she has not believed in the potency of sacrifice, and dying in order to defend her millions. Her motto has been that the meek shall inherit the earth and so she has, by peaceful penetration, established her people in all the parts of China, in the Malay States, Borneo, the Philippines and Formosa and by the low plane of living coupled with great energy, has encroached successfully on the territory of those who occupied those lands.

The western world, however, desires not quantity but quality, moral, intellectual and material quality in life, and for that reason many States exclude the Chinese from sharing in their common life. For that reason also foreigners could not possibly trade in China and be subject to Chinese ideas of what constitute the rules of living. The Chinese resigns himself to nature, while the foreigner seeks to dominate it. The foreigner is not prepared to submit to disease when by sanitation and scientific knowledge he can conquer it; he is not prepared to live in squalor when he can by taking thought beautify his home and landscape; he is not prepared to suffer from floods when by co-operative effort he can build his dykes and avoid them; he is not prepared to suffer from famine when by constructing roads and railways he can bring food from where it is plentiful to places where it is scarce; he is not ready to submit to drought when by constructing dams he can impound the water, canalise it and keep it in store. He does not submit tamely to nature's control; he learns her secrets by patient study and makes himself master of his environment. He is assertive, hopeful, and finally dominating. He is in other words in violent contrast with his Chinese brother, who in face of nature is meek, resigned and submissive, and believes that the only method of combating nature is to multiply in such numbers as to make it impossible for nature's wildest forces to obliterate the Chinese race.

Mrs. Mesteroff, of No. 4, Jordan Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police the theft of a pearl bracelet from the rear of her house.

Bitten by a Chow dog at a shop in Ship Street, a Japanese girl has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital for attention. The dog is under observation at Kennedy Town.

The case against Kunda Singa, formerly a watchman at Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., who is said to have caused grievous bodily harm to a Chinese boy, will be heard at the Central Magistracy on Friday morning.

During the 24 hours ended February 4th two Chinese cases of small pox, one Chinese case of diphtheria, three Chinese and one English cases of enteric fever were reported. On Sunday one Chinese case of diphtheria was reported.

The Shanghai Interport Football Team left for Shanghai yesterday on the s.s. *Haruna Maru*, after spending a very enjoyable time in Hong Kong. They were seen off by a number of Hong Kong Football Association officials and many well wishers.

Sunday was Thanksgiving Sunday at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, and at the services special thank-offerings were taken. At evensong these offerings were dedicated. Thank-offerings are still being received, and the total up to yesterday was \$1,100.

The two remaining *Sunning* piracy suspects, who have been till now in the Government Civil Hospital, have been discharged and taken into police custody. It is understood that they will appear before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is to be held at the City Hall at noon on Saturday, February 26th, when the report of the Court of Directors, and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1926, will be presented.

Kid Raymond, the Filipino boxer, who has long been seeking a fight in this Colony, wishes to challenge Harry Stone to a catch-weight contest. Raymond is only a feather-weight but says that he is willing to meet Stone without a purse, if only to be given an opportunity of showing the Hong Kong public what he can do.

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which has been occupying the third floor of Exchange Building for the past few months, yesterday moved into the basement of Exchange Building, their new headquarters. The feature of "Marble Hall" in the new Exchange is that all the rooms, public hall and stock exchange room, are marble lined and are approached by a marble staircase. There is also a service of lifts.

The Hong Kong and Kowloon branches of the Girl Guide Association have arranged to hold a rally at Headquarters House, by kind permission of Major-General Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Luard on Saturday February 26th from 3 to 4.30 p.m. The programme includes demonstrations of Guide and Brownie work; and the Prince of Wales Banner will be presented to the winning Company by Lady Clementi. Adults will be admitted at a charge of fifty cents; children for 20 cents and scouts in uniform free.

Arrested on the floor above a pawnshop at No. 4, Peel Street, the proprietor of the establishment was charged by Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy morning with the illegal possession of 194 taels of opium. His Worship remanded the case for hearing before Mr. Lindsell on Thursday, allowing bail in \$2,000. Another man arrested on the same premises with 1.1 taels of the illicit drug in his possession, was remanded until the same date, bail in this instance being fixed at \$140.

TROOPS ARRIVE. GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND DURHAMS.

G.O.C. AND STAFF DUE END OF MONTH.

QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATION.

The B. & I. steamer *Takliwa* arrived yesterday from India with the 2nd Batt. of the Durham Light Infantry. There are over 1,000 men on board altogether, including the Brigade Headquarters and the Signal section of the Brigade who come from Girda. The Durhams come from Siacote. The s.s. *Fama*, with the 2nd Gloucestershires, also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The s.s. *Sirdhana* bringing the 2nd Battalion, Punjab, is expected here on Friday.

The s.s. *Megantic* with the Divisional Staff and Major-General John Duncan is expected at the end of the month. This ship is also bringing, from Malta, the 1st Batt. Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt., and the 1st Batt. Border Regt. The s.s. *Minnesota* with 1,000 Marines is due at the same time.

The s.s. *Kildare Castle* with the 1st Batt. Devonshire Regiment is due on March 2nd, and the s.s. *Assaye*, with the 1st Batt. Green Howards, and the s.s. *Hermes* are also due early in March.

May Remain in Hong Kong.

The official decision regarding the destination of the British Division now in its way to China has not yet been made known. As suggested on Saturday, however, in view of the concentration of troops in Shanghai, it is possible that it may remain in Hong Kong for a time and officers of the local military command are busy making arrangements for accommodation.

Mr. Eugene Chen spoke of the movement of troops towards Shanghai as a provocative action and stated that he could not sign the Hankow agreement because, in the circumstances, it would appear that the hands of the Nationalists had been forced. Although this is regarded generally as a "flimsy pretext" there is presumably a fairly general opinion in political circles at Home that the difficulty can be easily overcome by stationing the troops here. If that policy is adopted the next move will be for Mr. Eugene Chen.

The task of finding even provisional accommodation for over 14,000 men, however, is not a light one. Naturally plans are still in a very fluid state but among the suggestions made, so far, are that the Peninsula Hotel, at Kowloon, the new rope factory at Kowloon and "Rennie's Mill" near Junk Bay should be taken over.

As far as hospital accommodation is concerned it is possible that the new Diocesan Boys' School at Kowloon and King's College, in Bonham Road, will be utilised. These are splendid buildings and will suit the purpose admirably. Of course, they cannot be taken over without a certain amount of inconvenience but it is thought that the pupils attending these schools can temporarily be accommodated at other schools in the Colony.

THE CRUISER SQUADRON.

The cruiser squadron, comprising H.M.S. *Frobisher*, H.M.S. *Delhi*, H.M.S. *Dauntless*, H.M.S. *Danae* and H.M.S. *Covenry* are expected to arrive in Hong Kong to-day.

The *Durban*, *Despatch*, *Caradoc* and the *Ambrose* with her submarines, went to meet the new cruisers and will engage in exercises with them before returning to harbour.

ROUTE MARCH.

The 2nd Batt. of the Suffolks, who arrived from Gibraltar a few days ago, had a route march yesterday and presented a very smart appearance.

Leaving the Wellington Barracks, accompanied by their brass band and the pipes and drums they went through the Central and Western districts where large crowds of interested spectators soon gathered.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

LOCAL JAPANESE HOMAGE TO IMPERIAL PORTRAIT.

THE COLONY'S EXPRESSION OF CONDOLENCE.

Yesterday being the occasion of the funeral of His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Consul-General was at his residence, No. 7A, Conduit Road, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. to receive foreign visitors who called to express their condolence and sympathy with Japan and the Japanese on the death of the late Emperor.

Among the visitors were:—Capt. Steele (on behalf of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi), the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn (Colonial Secretary), Major-General C. C. Luard (G.O.C. South China Command), Mr. W. W. Hornell, Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Hon. Sir J. H. Kemp, K.C., Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Sir Shou-son Chow, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Bishop of Victoria, and many European and Chinese business men of the Colony.

From 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Japanese residents were received by the Japanese Consul-General. No fewer than 400 Japanese paid their last homage before the Imperial portrait. The pupils of the Japanese Grammar School also attended. At six o'clock a large gathering of Japanese residents observed the two minutes silence in the grounds of the Consul's residence.

Religious services were performed by the Buddhist at the Honganji Temple at nine o'clock last night. The Japanese Consulate and the Japanese Grammar School will remain closed to-day.

HONG KONG FACTORIES CLOSED.

ACTION OF NANYANG TOBACCO CO.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.

The three tobacco factories owned by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Hong Kong have not resumed operations since the Chinese New Year holidays, and it is understood that they will remain closed for the time being.

As the factories give employment to considerably over a thousand women and girls, in addition to some hundreds of skilled workmen, it is hoped that the stoppage will not be of long duration. The present step has been taken because the Company's directors desire to overhaul their Hong Kong business thoroughly and to affect certain changes. There will possibly be considerable re-organisation and it was considered that such re-organisation could be efficiently carried through whilst the factories were open.

The temporary stoppage of the work at Hong Kong does not materially affect the Company's general business as they have branches and agencies in all the important cities of China.

THE 20TH INDIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The Durhams and Gloucestershires who arrived yesterday, are part of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade. This brigade comprises: 2nd Batt. Gloucestershire Regiment.

Two Battalions of the Punjab Regiment.

2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry.

12th British Pack Battery.

Some Medium Artillery, together with a Company of Sappers and Miners and all necessary auxiliary units. The entire contingent, excepting the Durham Light Infantry, belongs to the Jhansi Brigade.

The other brigades on their way out are:

The 13th Infantry Brigade, comprising:

1st Batt. Middlesex Regiment.

1st Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

1st Batt. Border Regiment.

1st Batt. Green Howards.

The 14th Infantry Brigade, comprising:

2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards.

1st Batt. Bedfordshire Regiment.

2nd Batt. Border Regiment.

1st Batt. Devonshire Regiment.

The Brigades will be accompanied by artillery, an armoured car company and all necessary services.

Brigade Commanders.

12th Infantry Brigade Commander.—Colonel W. A. Blake.

14th Infantry Brigade Commander.—Colonel Sir J. L. Burnett, of Leys.

20th Indian Infantry Brigade Commander.—Colonel P. B. Sangar.

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THE SAFEGUARDING OF SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN PRONOUNCEMENTS.

HOME SPEECHES AND COMMENTS.

MR. CHEN STILL UNRESPONSIVE.

No further developments are reported in the China situation either as regards the Civil War, the outbreaks against foreigners or the Hankow negotiations.

All nations with a stake in this country are realising the necessity of taking measures to defend, by force of arms if necessary, the International Settlement at Shanghai. The American Government has issued an appeal to Marshals Chiang Kai Shek and Chang Tso Lin to guarantee that Shanghai shall be kept out of the fighting area. America, it will be remembered, has a large force, naval and military, ready to act if necessary. An offer to bear a part in future negotiations is appended to the appeal and this sign of American co-operation is warmly welcomed in London.

Italy is sending a Dreadnought to China and Japanese forces are standing by at Sasebo.

According to a Chinese telegram Mr. Chen has made a speech to the Hankow mob complaining that Great Britain by continuing diplomatic relations with Peking is seeking to disunite China.

Details of the arrival and expected arrivals of warships and troops appear in an adjoining column.

No information is yet available as to whether they will remain here or proceed to Shanghai. That decision, of course, rests with the Home Government.

U.S.A. PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE.

APPEAL TO RIVAL GENERALS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Feb. 7th.

The text of the United States Government proposals to eliminate the International Settlement at Shanghai from the zone of warlike activities has been issued. It points out the importance of the area to the many Chinese who have huge investments there and the necessity of maintaining order in a settlement through which there passes 40 per cent. of the trade of China. After expressing confidence that Marshals Chang Tso Lin and Chiang Kai Shek will lend their sincere support to the proposals the Note says that the United States Government will be ready to become a party to friendly and orderly negotiations properly instituted and conducted with regard to the future status of the Settlement.

British Welcome American's Action.

Rugby, Feb. 7th.

The United States proposal to the contending factions in China that they should exclude the International Settlement at Shanghai from the theatre of warlike activities receives prominence in the London Press. Typical comment is that of the *Manchester Guardian* which says: "Though the full meaning of the proposal is not clear it in any case brings America into the negotiations as a powerful influence in restraint of extreme action and must therefore make for the greater safety of British and other residents at Shanghai."

ITALIAN ARMED SUPPORT.

DREADNOUGHT AND 1,600 MEN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Rome, Feb. 6th.

Signor Mussolini's Note on China, in reply to the British Note, says that after mature consideration of the situation in the Far East and frequent communications with Sir Austen Chamberlain he agrees with the main lines of British policy, while making secondary reservations with regard to certain points in which Anglo-Italian interests do not exactly coincide.

It is understood that the most important part of the Note is the statement that Italy is ready to join England, even to the using of force, should the situation at Shanghai become critical.

A Rome telegram received in London, declares it is learned authoritatively that an Italian dreadnought is being sent to China with 1,600 men, to be used as a land force, if necessary.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Japanese Force Ready.

Rugby, February 7th.

Measures for the protection of their respective nationals in China are now reported to have been taken by Japan and Italy as well as by Great Britain and United States. A Japanese cruiser and four destroyers with landing party have been ordered to await instructions at Sasebo.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' AID?

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Geneva, Feb. 6th.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu is expected here on Monday from Paris, supposedly in connection with events in China. The Chinese Delegation to the League, however, say they know nothing of his plans.

LULL IN THE CIVIL WAR.

CHEKIANG CLEARED OF SOUTHERNERS.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS STOPPED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 7th.

Accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales the King will tomorrow open in state the third session of the present Parliament. In accordance with custom both Houses will adjourn after the King's Speech from the Throne and will meet later to discuss the address in reply.

It is anticipated that the speech will contain important references to the Chinese situation.

Poor Law Legislation Postponed.

Regarding domestic legislation it seems improbable that Parliament will be asked to deal with the projected reform of the Poor Law or the long promised Factories Bill until the autumn at least. Meanwhile a further examination of the whole scheme for the reform of the Poor Law will be undertaken, particularly in reference to the finances of the proposal and to the question of the disfranchising of persons receiving poor relief.

The principal legislation to be presented during the session, in addition to the Finance Bill, will probably be a bill for amending Trade Union Law, a bill dealing with the British Coal industry and a measure to amend King's title in accordance with the decision of Imperial Conference.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

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This country had now developed a system of insurance, incomparably more complete than any existing in any country in the world. The scheme in question was actually sound and it was self-supporting.

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Rugby, February 6th.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

FORECAST OF KING'S SPEECH.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 7th.

Accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales the King will tomorrow open in state the third session of the present Parliament. In accordance with custom both Houses will adjourn after the King's Speech from the Throne and will meet later to discuss the address in reply.

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INNER STORY OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

MINERS' REPUDIATION OF THEIR OWN OFFER.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S ACCOUNT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

A preliminary report, based almost entirely on the statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas, has been issued by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to affiliated executives in preparation for the meeting of the conference to discuss the facts leading up to the general strike and its eventual abandonment.

The report states that the General Council were first consulted by the four miners' officials—Messrs. Smith, Cook, Richards, and Richardson—who asked the council to agree to the slogan, "Not a penny off, not a minute on."

The miners were promptly told that such a policy would mean that 200,000 of their men would lose their work.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Cook replied, it is stated, "Yes, we know that, and are prepared to take the consequences."

An Assurance.

Mr. Smith, after a long discussion, finally offered to accept the findings of the Coal Commission's report. It was on that assurance that the general council accepted the decision of the joint executives to take charge of the dispute.

Mr. Thomas took his colleagues of the general council to Sir Herbert Samuel, and the famous "memorandum" on miners' conditions was prepared in the presence of the miners' leaders.

It is stated as a definite fact that at the moment the general council was off the miners' representatives repudiated the memorandum they had previously approved.

"We want nothing to do with Sir Herbert Samuel or his memorandum," they said.

A minority group, including the miners' representatives, is to prepare a rejoinder to the general council's statement.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 6th.

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This country had now developed a system of insurance, incomparably more complete than any existing in any country in the world. The scheme in question was actually sound and it was self-supporting.

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[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, February 6th.

WOMAN EXPLORER IN PERSIA.

STUDY OF AN INTERESTING RACE.

FRIENDLY AND TRUST-WORTHY PEOPLE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Miss Ada Boyland has left England for Persia, where she will spend a year among the lesser-known tribes, living like one of themselves.

Miss Ada Boyland is an unusual figure in an age of unusual women. Among her exploits are:

A 600-mile journey down the Niger in a barge, alone with a crew of six natives (a trip which it is believed not even a white man had made before).

A caravan journey from Khartoum across the mountains to the Red Sea, alone except for her native escort.

A trip from the South Sahara to Morocco with an escort of only two Arabs, and on two occasions, she was the first white person to attempt this route.

"Nothing," "de Luxe."

"This time my chief objective is the Kotal Mountains in South Persia, a district which is still entirely primitive," said Miss Boyland to a Press representative.

"I am going by way of Cyprus and Palestine, where I want to study the Bedouins. From Damascus I shall go into Persia by the Bagdad route, and I shall travel by native car instead of 'de Luxe' with the tourists."

"The native car is a sort of charabanc bus service by which the natives travel and send goods. It is always more interesting than any other way of moving about; one's fellow passengers are interesting and delightful, and the car stops everywhere en route."

"In Persia, after two months in the more civilised parts, polishing up my knowledge of the language, I shall go among the tribes—the Bakhtiaris, the Kashgais, and others—travelling by mule and living in a tent, exactly as they do."

Tribute To Native Friendliness.

"That is what I did in Africa, and I found the natives wonderfully friendly and trustworthy. People are always asking me if I am not afraid to do these things."

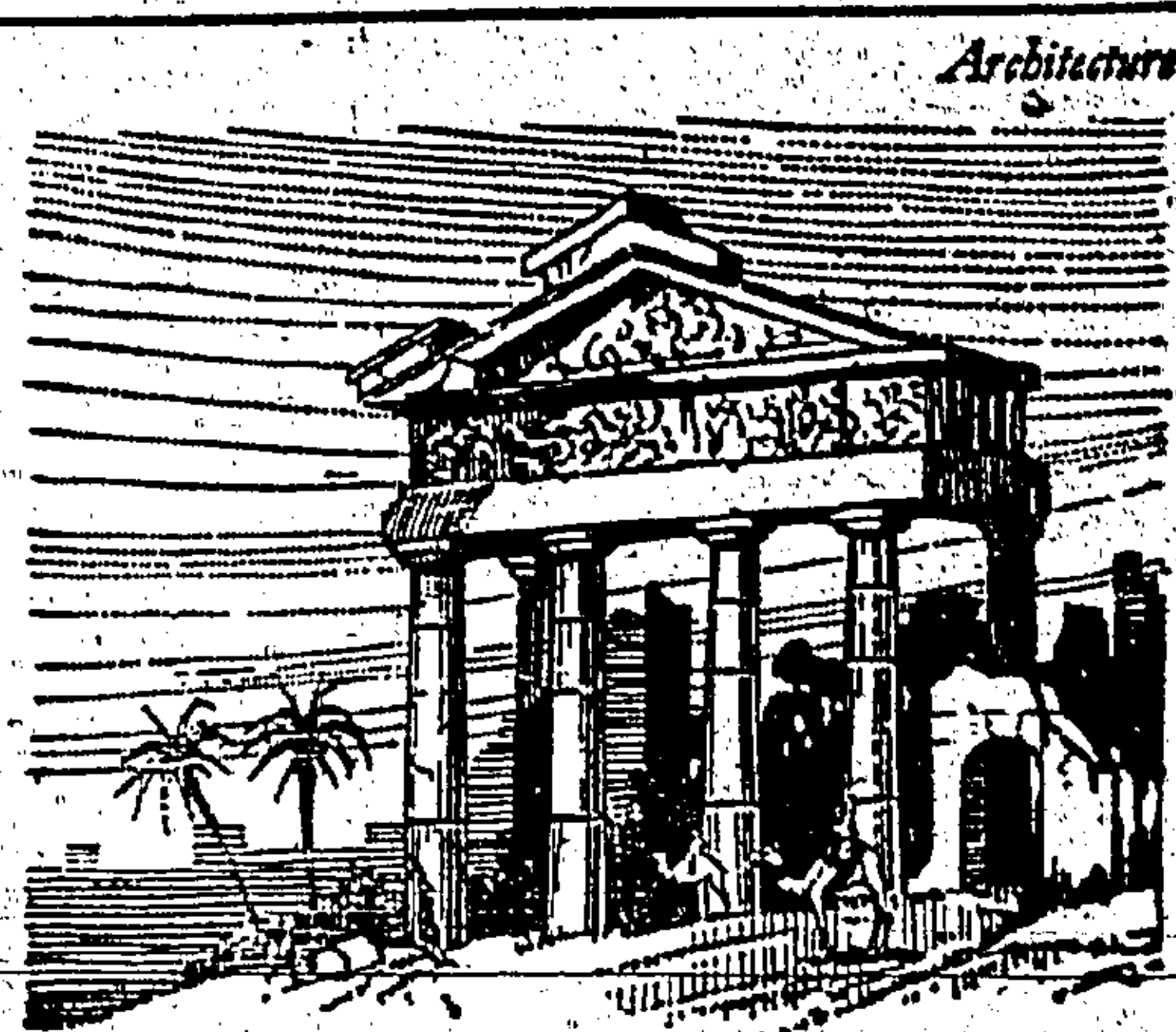
"I am not afraid, and no one need be. I like natives. They are intensely chivalrous. I believe anybody is safe with them who trusts them—they like for you to have faith."

"One of the things I am interested to study in Persia is the remnant of the once-powerful Persians—the fire-worshippers. I have met rich and powerful Persians in India, but those in Persia are poor and down-trodden."

Women Of Persia.

"I also want to study the position and mentality of the primitive Persian woman. She is great, I believe, than the African Mohammedan, but I want to see how much she is influenced by the spirit of the West, for that spirit penetrates into all kinds of unexpected places, as I found out in Africa."

"Then, too, I shall look for and study the Greek and old Persian runs in that part of the country—Persepolis, for instance, chief of the ruined cities of the old Persia."



HANDCRAFT

ancient and modern.

One of the greatest and most enduring forms of Handcraft finds its expression in ancient architecture. But the same spirit which impelled the attainment of perfection in these now ruined Arches and Temples, to-day produces an equal masterpiece of Handcraft in

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

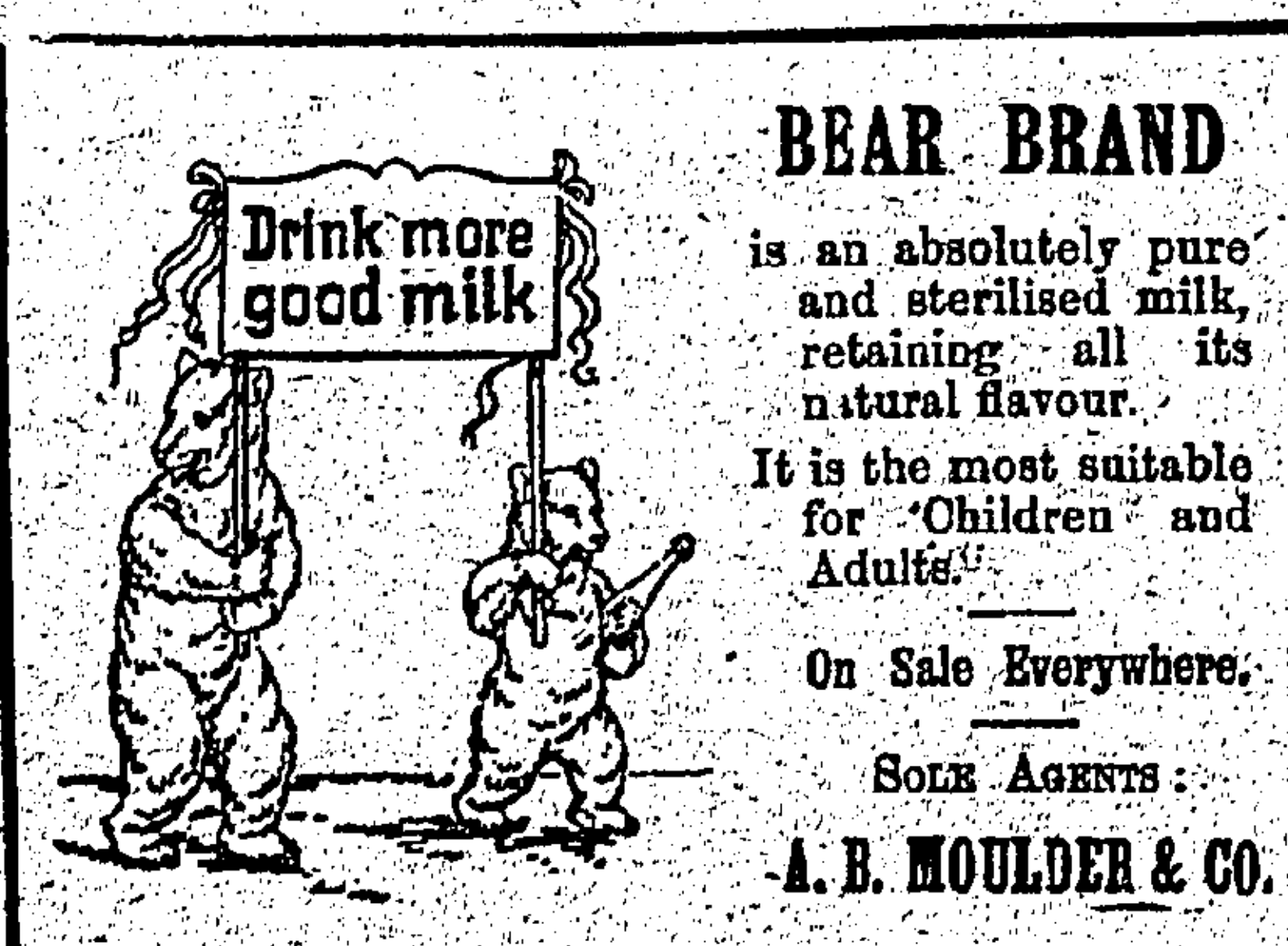
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HONG KONG.



IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

HOW THE NEW LIBERTY IS WORKING.

A STORY OF POVERTY AND ILL GOVERNMENT.

WAS IT BETTER IN THE DAYS OF ENGLISH TYRANNY?

In these times so little is heard of happenings in Ireland that the following general review of the situation published in a recent number of a Belfast paper should be of interest not only to Irishmen but all who have ever been to the Emerald Isle and are now domiciled in the Colony. Our contemporary states:

Many people in the Free State who were enthusiastic Nationalists or Republicans are comparing their gains and losses during the five years which have passed since they were "delivered" from "British tyranny." We do not believe that there is one of them who can say that his hopes have been attained, while the vast majority of them must confess to a feeling of disappointment. Celts, with their vivid imagination, looked forward to the enjoyment of an earthly paradise as soon as they got rid of Dublin Castle, with all that meant for them. They are now free from what they hated, and they are asking themselves where are the glories of which they dreamed. Their national aspirations have been satisfied. They have their own Parliament, and they are governed by politicians responsible to it. Very good, so far; but have they more bread and butter? Are their native rulers more sympathetic, more anxious for their material welfare, than the detested foreigners whom they have replaced? We believe that not one in ten of them would give an affirmative answer.

The *Irish Language Fanatics*. It is very hard, he says, to be enthusiastic about any cause, even about the Irish language, on an empty stomach. The fanaticism of the Gaelic League may condemn him for descending to bread-and-butter politics, but he is thinking of the real welfare of the people, while they are pursuing an object which is inconsistent with it. Many of the people of Donegal speak both Irish and English, but the Gaelic League wants to make it impossible for their children to speak anything but Irish. It will fail, but if it were to succeed, in what way would the children be better off than they are now? Many of them will be forced to emigrate, and when they go to the United States the inability to speak English will be a serious handicap, while their knowledge of Irish will be no advantage whatever.

In other parts of the Free State, as well as Donegal, the people are comparing their gains and losses. Meetings of farmers have been held to demand relief from overtaxation and the return of other grievances, and they have asserted that their position is so bad that unless there is an immediate improvement they will become bankrupt.

Landlords Missed. The Labour leaders complain of widespread unemployment and the high cost of living. The landlords have gone, and in every country the ranks of those who formed the middle classes have been depleted. The shopkeepers have lost their custom, and their places have not been taken by others. Towns and villages continue to decay, and there is little hope that their decline will be arrested. Not much is to be expected from Protection, and nothing at all from compulsory Irish. Yet these are almost the only remedies which the Government has to propose.

Officials Do Well. There is no class in the Free State which has benefited more from the grant of independence, except the new official class—the people who have got State appointments of which they would have had little chance under the Imperial Parliament. They may say with truth that they have gained; but the State does not exist for them, and the feeling is growing that it is more of them than it needs.

That the vast majority of the people are worse off is indisputable. They have no more freedom; their lives and property are not more secure; their taxation is much higher, while their standard of living is lower; and their hopes are certainly not brighter. They are awakening to the truth, and when they fully realise it they will admit that English rule was not so bad as they thought, and that the people of Ulster, in maintaining their representatives in the Parliament at Westminster, are not acting unreasonably.

PLAYING AT COMMUNISTS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S YOUNG REDS AT SHEFFIELD.

"EVEN COOK WABBLER."

Further accounts, by no means lacking in unconscious humour, are now to hand of the youthful Communists conference held recently at Sheffield.

The speeches show an amusing pomposity in accordance with the orator's tender years.

A London newspaper states:—

Among the 120 delegates who attended the fourth national congress of the Young Communist League of Great Britain at Sheffield were some young women, smartly dressed, with sleek heads of shingled hair. Of the fourteen girl delegates four are London typists, two are clerks from Manchester, and one came from the Tyne-side.

Most of the youths are miners. They claim to represent 1,500 young miners enrolled during the mines stoppage.

Mr. MacDonald Under Fire.

Mr. W. Rust, general secretary of the League, opened the Congress with a long speech in which he praised the miners for their recent struggle. He attacked the Labour leaders of both Right and Left wings, and on one occasion referred to Mr. MacDonald as "Ramsay MacDonald, that arch humbug and fraud."

"The full responsibility for the defeat of the miners," declared Mr. Rust, "lies on the shoulders of the General Council of the T.U.C., both

right wings and so-called left wings. All their shifts, tricks and wangleings cannot deny the fact. The miners were defeated because the right wing in the Miners' Federation was successful in sabotaging the Communists' policy."

Thousands of pounds, he said, were being spent on Boy Scouts, boys' brigades, the Young Liberal League and the Junior Imperial League. Their job was to poison the minds of young workers against their class, to train future scabs and fascists.

"We will combat these organisations and rescue the members from Baldwin, Jiz and their co-workers," Mr. Rust promised.

Referring to the emergency regulations, he said that the Communists would "do everything in their power to compel this protogate and sinister Home Secretary to release the class war prisoners."

"Whatever Baldwin and his trusty henchmen, the Right Wing Labour leaders, may say, there it, and can be, an industrial peace."

"From Schoolboy Comrades." Greetings were offered by "Comrade Cliffe Roberts," a twelve-year-old member of the South Wales branch of the League. He said he brought greetings from his schoolboy comrades of "Tyforsa," on whose behalf he also protested against "the insult offered to them in taking away their Communist badges."

A young South Wales miner proposed a resolution, which included the following:—

"Smash the slave terms, build one miners' union in a fighting leadership, organise the unemployed, form an Anglo-Russian miners' committee."

A NEGRO UNIVERSITY.

REMARKABLE GOLD COAST INSTITUTION OPENED.

SCOTTISH HEAD AND NATIVE PROFESSORS.

New Year's-day witnessed the realization of an ardent dream for a greater education of the negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, where, under the enlightened overlordship of Great Britain, the natives have in large measure been governed by their own chiefs.

In some fashion, education may be said to have been encouraged and continuously carried on under British rule. But it has lacked system, and in a large sense, has been dependent on a considerable degree of such imperfect and often erroneous teaching as has been given in what are known as "bush" schools, where curious notions of European life have been instilled into the minds of the natives.

With the throwing open to all native students of the doors of a fine modern University college, the scholastic future of the negroes of the Gold Coast is assured. A vast educational work will be reaching possibilities in the earnest with the establishment of this "all black" University, so picturesquely situated on Achimota hill overlooking the city of Accra, and standing within grounds which cover an area of some four square miles.

The British Government scheme is a very thorough and comprehensive one, covering the whole scope of education from the kindergarten section up through that of the elementary and secondary schools to the University itself. At one stroke the "bush" schools have been abolished, and all recognized teachers brought within the necessary registration.

Native Language.

This is all the more essential, for the natives have neither a language nor a literature, dialects taking the place of the former and folk-lore that of the latter. Now these dialects are to be systematically reduced to writing, and from them may emerge a negro language.

Meantime all text-books are to be bilingual—native and English. Careful attention is to be paid to the history, music, art, and folklore of the whole Colony. The Government's scheme is not to Europeanize the native and so spoil him, but to help him to advance in his own culture, to express himself in his own way, and to enable him ultimately to conduct his own affairs on lines most calculated to render him fit to assume responsibility.

On the face of it, the Government's scheme may be viewed by some people as savouring rather much of the idealistic; in reality it is intensely practical. English is made a "subject." The native retains his own speech, and will use it side by side with English just as our own Welsh and Gaelic-speaking people have always done and do to-day at home.

Within the walls of the college black men will be taught by those of their own race, having their own culture, ideals, and ambitions. The aim is the production of a negro nationality embracing all that is possibly highest and best. The influence of the University will tend to raise the mass of the people to a higher standard of living. There are not a few instances of natives who have risen to eminence in scholarship and gained recognition at British and American seats of learning.

Scottish Principal.

At the head of the new University college is Dr. A. G. Fraser, a Scottish professor, who, over the lengthy period of nearly 17 years, did a remarkable educational work in Ceylon.

Next him, as vice-principal, is that brilliant native scholar Professor J. E. K. Aggrey, whose name and fame as an educational leader is known far beyond the Gold Coast. Dr. Aggrey is chief of the Fanti tribe, and is a member of one of the most influential families in the Colony. He has great confidence in the future of the educated African negro.

On the native professors. The University's progress will be followed with interest by all educationists. It is the most outstanding movement of the kind in its relation to the negro.

BEER v. BOLSHEVISM.

A VIOGA'S OPINION.

Writing in *St. Luke's*, Barrow, parish magazine, the Rev. C. Bradburn Pimblett, the vicar, says:

The average British working man does an honest day's work and, as a freeborn man, he is entitled to an honest glass of beer. He wants it, I believe, it will do him good, and I don't believe a word about its ill effects.

A good, cheap glass of beer is the best antidote I know to all the revolutionary poison which underpaid and overtaxed working people are being given to swallow, and I therefore look upon teetotalism, at any rate in hard times like these, as dangerously likely to help on revolutionism.

You do get tired of cocoa, anyway, but never of beer, glorious beer.

CHANGING PARIS.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE CAFE.

DECLINING AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION.

Need I say, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, that the "twilight" is metaphorical? Paris cafes have never been more brilliantly illuminated than at present—the French have a passion for electric light and noise.

By the twilight of the cafe, I mean the decline as a social institution. The cafe, in the sense in which it was formerly understood, is going, if it has not already gone.

This will seem a surprising statement to the casual visitor to Paris, who observes that there are as many cafes as ever, indeed more than ever, and that at certain times of day they have never been more full. But it is true nevertheless. The people in the cafes are not the same people, and they do not use the cafes for the same purpose.

The most striking sign of the change is the introduction of music, or what passes as such, into the cafes. Before the war an orchestra in a cafe was the exception. Now it is the rule in all frequented quarters.

The Parisian's Club.

For the cafe was formerly the Parisian's Club, and clubs do not have orchestras—at any rate, in the reading and writing and smoking rooms. No doubt some of them have orchestras in the dining-room in these days, when so many people cannot eat a chop without the accompaniment of a jazz band.

The French have never taken kindly to clubs. There are many clubs in Paris, but they are used chiefly by gamblers.

Nearly everybody had his particular cafe, where he could almost always be found at a particular hour. He met his friends there; he often wrote letters there, and to his cafe he had letters addressed that he did not wish his wife to see.

It used to be the easiest thing in the world to find a friend in Paris. Even if he was not at his cafe, his special waiter would always be able to tell one whether he had been there or when he would be likely to come. Undoubtedly this was one of the causes of the sociability and intimacy of Paris.

Special Character.

Apart from the "café du quartier," frequented by the tradesmen and petits bourgeois of the neighbourhood, most cafes in the old days had a special character. In the Rue Montmartre, once the Fleet-street of Paris—nowadays the newspaper offices are all over the place, even in the Champs Elysees or beyond the Etoile—there were cafes, such as the Coq d'Or and the Croissant, frequented almost exclusively by journalists. There were political cafes—like instance, *Werner's* was at one time a resort of Deputies of the Left and the Café de Rohan was a Royalist centre.

There were literary cafes, artistic cafes, legal cafes, students' cafes in the Latin Quarter, cafes for actors, and so on. The old Café du Globe, now no more, was used as a theatrical and music-hall agency. Then there were cafes appropriated by the natives of some particular part of France, such as Provence or Normandy. The foreigners living in Paris had their cafes. For instance, Russian revolutionary exiles used to meet in a little café on the Boulevard du Montparnasse, now swallowed up by an establishment next-door.

This system was a great advantage to a young man arriving in Paris from the provinces, who could always be sure of finding a café where he would meet others from his own "pays" or following his own calling. A budding barrister or painter could soon make friends with men of his own profession. No introduction or election was required, as for a club. He had only to walk in.

Lost Character.

In my opinion, this was one of the factors in the solidarity of the professions in Paris, where artists, writers, and others seemed to be more in touch with one another than in London.

All this is vanishing. The cafes in Paris have lost their character. No doubt local tradesmen still play dominoes in the "café du quartier," although I am told that in one quarter of Paris, where foreigners used to be almost unknown, they have been driven away by Poles and Armenians. But the literary cafes, the political cafes, and so on, are gone.

Nor do Parisians really use cafes any more. Perhaps even more significant than the introduction of orchestras is the fact that there are now some cafes that no longer supply "de quoi écrire," that is, ink, pen, paper and envelopes. And the sociability of Paris has gone too. One no longer sees one's friends as one used.

Perhaps this is only a passing phase. Perhaps in some quiet corners, where Greenwich Village and Galicia have not yet penetrated, the old café life of Paris is beginning again. I think it must be so, for unless Parisians take to clubs, how can they do without their cafes?

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL.

There were 74 entries for the Bogey Pool competition played at Faelling from February 2nd-4th.

The result was a tie between I. W. Shownan and T. S. Whyte-Smith, who were 2 up.

Other scores were:—
F. A. Redmond 1 up.
R. E. O'Grath-Smith, J. S. McLaren and W. Ironside, 1 down.
N. L. Smith and W. L. Alexander, 2 down.

R.H.K. YACHT CLUB.

THE RACE FOR SERVICE BOATS.

The weekly race at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club this past week-end for Service boats was sailed over a course to Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (P), and Cus Rock Buoy (P), the finish being on a line West to East.

There were nine starters, the *Hermes* galley coming in first and the *Despatch* galley second, but on corrected time the winner was the *Titania* cutter, which was skillfully sailed by Commander Ratsey.

The following is the order on handicap:—

H.M.S. *Titania* cutter (Comdr. Ratsey) 1st.
H.M.S. *Hermes* galley (Eng. Comdr. Villar) 2nd.
H.M.S. *Despatch* galley (Capt. Le Motte) 3rd.
H.M.S. *Caradoc* cutter (Lt. Enright) 4th.
H.M.S. *Herald* whaler (Lt. Boxall) 5th.
H.M.S. *Titania* whaler (Ldg. Seaman Player) 7th.

Finishing Corrected
Hermes galley... 3.58.48 3.53.48
Despatch galley... 4.01.36 4.01.36
Titania cutter... 4.02.23 3.58.58
Caradoc cutter... 4.15.11 4.04.11
Herald whaler... 4.18.41 4.07.41
Hermes cutter... 4.24.31 4.13.31
Titania whaler... 4.29.10 4.19.31

FOOTBALL ROWDY FINED.

URGED CROWD TO STRIKE.

A Chinese was charged before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, with disorderly behaviour at the Interport football match at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Inspector Blackman said that he was on duty at the match, having charge of a special squad of police officers, when "something upset the crowd" and the cry of "Strike!" went up.

Witness and his men enquired into the cause, and he saw the defendant break away, crying loudly "Strike!" Witness immediately arrested the defendant, and took him to the Wanchai Police Station. The defendant had nothing in his hand.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or 14 days' hard labour.

REVOLUTION IN RAIL TRAVEL?

SAFE LIVE RAIL.

Railway travel, it is claimed, may be revolutionised by an invention of Captain W. F. Durnall, a prominent consulting engineer.

Captain Durnall calls his invention "The Paragon."

He claims that it will work on 500-250-volt, fifty-period alternating current. This, it is understood, is the new Government scheme lighting power.

"I have been impressed with the number of fatal accidents which have taken place through the live rail danger," I now claim that I have produced a system of electric traction which does away with the necessity of a live rail carrying a dangerous current, as this system can be operated at the same voltage as supplied for household purposes.

"Besides affording a solution to the technical difficulties, the financial side has also to be considered. No Sub-Stations. "This new system lessens the colossal initial outlay (for substations, etc.) which has been necessary during the electrification of London suburban railways.

"Even on such long routes as London to Edinburgh or Penzance there will be no need for substations.

"The current could be obtained from any of the new Government electricity stations.

"Another point about the new engine is that frosty weather has no effect whatever on the speed.

"Up hill or down, the train will travel at a regular speed, and there are no jerks similar to those on a tram.

"An engine which will do all I have claimed has been built by a Newcastle firm on a specially constructed test line."

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
"KILGERMAN" LINE
FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "KNOWLES HALL"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4527]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "MENTOR"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 7th February.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4525]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM
VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "PATROCLUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4th February, 1927. [4513]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "PATROCLUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th February.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4th February, 1927. [4512]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "RENAUDER"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents, Hong Kong, 7th February, 1927. [4529]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS
"MAINTUA"
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
4TH FEBRUARY, 1927.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Hong Kong, 4th February, 1927. [4514]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS
"NELLORE"
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
4TH FEBRUARY, 1927.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st February, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the 14th February, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Hong Kong, 4th February, 1927. [4517]

SERVICE CONTRACTS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

S.S. "ANGKOR"

BRINGING CARGO FROM
MARSEILLES, AC.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors—GODDARD & DOUGLAS in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hong Kong, 2nd February, 1927. [4511]

H.M.S. "ADVENTURE"

A MYSTERY SHIP.

TYPE A NEW DEPARTURE
FOR BRITISH.

Seldom has a ship been built behind a greater veil of secrecy than the new mine-laying cruiser H.M.S. *Adventure*, which was launched at Devonport in June, 1924, by *Engineering*. She has a displacement of 7,500 tons on an overall length of 320 ft., a beam of 58 ft. over her bulges, and a mean draught of 14 ft., and there is reason to believe that she has a speed of 27.75 knots and four 4.7 in. guns. Beyond that nothing is known of her, and the wisdom of the Admiralty's policy of secrecy is shown by the fact that the French have held up the construction of their surface mine-layer *Pluton* on account of the rapid development of this type "in other words, until they see what features the design the *Adventure* actually embodies."

Price Equal To Battleship Of 25 Years Ago.
The action of the British Admiralty in building a ship costing over a million pounds for the purpose of laying offensive minefields marks a very radical departure from the policy of fifty years. Until Germany showed during the war that mine-laying could be very effective as a form of offence, it was rather looked down upon in the British Navy, and it was some time before the service was persuaded to take any part in it at all.

The Cinderella Of Naval Strategy.
For many years it was put into the hands of the Royal Engineers, who maintained a fleet of small steamers which were designed for mine-laying, but were only suitable for inshore work at entrance of the ports to be defended. The mine, in fact, was regarded as essentially a defensive weapon, a weapon only suitable for a Navy whose strategy was passive by nature.

Where Russia Led.
It is true that Russia was the first country whose Navy took to the mine really seriously and brought it to any pitch of perfection. It is probable that in mining work they led Europe right up to the time of the 1917 revolution, and it is possible that some of the mines that were laid during the Russian régime have been swept for ineffectively many times, and are still capable of doing damage. It was, accordingly, only natural that the first European men-of-war to be designed especially for mine-laying should fly the Russian flag—the *Venezes* and *Amur*, which were built at the end of last century.

Useful As Torpedo Transports.
They were not merely mine-layers, as they were also designed to act as torpedo transports for the supply of the fleet. They were useful vessels, with a displacement of 2,500 tons and a nominal speed of 17 knots, although actually neither of them got within a knot of it in service. They were armed with five 12-pounder quick-firers, and a number of smaller pieces which in those days were regarded as being quite sufficient, to beat off any destroyer attack. The *Venezes* was blown up by one of her own mines off Port Arthur at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, and this put the whole type under something of a cloud. The disaster was, however, entirely due to the carelessness of the commander in taking cross-bearings.

NO DOLES FOR WORK-SHYS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INSURANCE REFORM.

Administration of the unemployment insurance system on a far more businesslike basis than at present is proposed in the report of the Committee of Inquiry—presided over by Lord Blanesburgh—into the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Appointed in November, 1925, with employers and Socialists included among the members, the committee has just drawn up what it is hoped will be its final and unanimous report.

It is known that the Ministry of Labour is anxious to undertake extensive reforms of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The Blanesburgh Committee have considered what changes are necessary in the present system, and their proposals, it is claimed, will have the effect of making it impossible for unemployment insurance benefits to be accurately termed "dols."

Members of the committee believe—particularly in the cases of many youths and girls—that the present insurance system has acted as a brake on the efforts of young persons seeking work, and this state of things they hope to change.

FLAG DISCRIMINATION

AT SEA.

AN AMERICAN STUDY.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES
DANGEROUS AND APT
TO DO HARM.

Under the terms of a resolution of the Senate, the United States Shipping Board was required, not later than the commencement of this year, to recommend a definite policy for placing the American Merchant Marine in the foreign trade on an efficient and permanent basis, under either Government, or private ownership and operation. In view of these instructions, says *Lloyd's List*, the Shipping Board is understood to be actively engaged in collecting materials which will assist it in formulating a policy directed to the purpose in view. Whether the book on "Discriminating Duties and the American Merchant Marine," written by Mr. L. W. Maxwell, and recently published by the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York, is intended as a contribution to the inquiry which the Shipping Board is conducting does not appear, but the volume certainly contains numerous statistics and opinions of the kind which the Shipping Board is gathering to enable it to report.

Mr. Maxwell seems to have made a very thorough study of the historical records bearing upon his subject. His book is well documented, and he examines the problem from every point of view from 1789 to the present time. Discriminating duties, the author points out, were adopted by the United States as a reply to discriminatory duties by other nations. They were a last resort to force the acceptance of reciprocity. Of a temporary character, they were discarded as soon as their purpose had been fulfilled. American shipping was, however, helped more by the status of neutrality during the European wars of a century ago than by discriminatory duties. The duties "could not operate in war time, and in times of peace they did not prevent a decline of the country's shipping."

A Political Weapon.
So far from being an advocate of discriminating duties, Mr. Maxwell's inquiry has led him to recognize that they are dangerous and apt to do more harm than good. They are a political weapon with destructive economic reactions upon those who impose them. "History," writes Mr. Maxwell, "shows that the inevitable outcome of discriminatory duties is countervailing action by foreigners. Thus expensive equality is established." Having regard to the relatively greater costliness of American ships in operation, and the fact that the larger portion of American foreign trade consists of exports, Mr. Maxwell considers that the country would place itself in the weaker position by inaugurating discriminatory duties. Such duties can favour only ships engaged in carrying imports.

The economic handicap on American ships, this writer recognizes, is a problem for America itself to deal with. "The idea," he points out, "that legislation by this country can compel foreigners to pay the cost of merchant marine recuperation is fallacious. Any benefit extended to shipping must be genuine American benefit, paid for by the people of the United States." Flag discriminators in other parts of the world might, perhaps, find the book worth reading.

NEW NON-CORROSIVE

METAL.

ADMIRALTY TESTS.

A comparatively new alloy of copper and nickel, known as monel metal, which is a natural ore imported from Canada, has been applied successfully by the Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., of Walsall, in the manufacture of non-corrosive tubes, and these have just been tested by the Admiralty, and an order for tubes for use in a cruiser placed. It was believed that the serious trouble experienced during and since the war through loss of efficiency in the condensers of sea-going vessels will be overcome.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe, in his book, refers to the anxiety which condenser tubes caused during the war, and it is known that on one occasion a battleship was so hampered in this way that she could make a speed of only 10 knots across the North Sea, which placed her at the mercy of submarines.

Mr. W. J. Talbot, managing director of the firm, said:—

"We have sent samples to America at the request of the United States Government for use in their navy. It has immense possibilities and, of course, is particularly valuable to the Navy, which must have the most efficient equipment."

Although the initial expense is heavy, it would be repaid by saving in fuel and the saving of one liner which, after making her first voyage across the Atlantic not very long ago, had to have the whole of her condenser tubes renewed at a cost of about £25,000.

It is not only the question of expense, but also the holding up of the vessel.

"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND."

ANOTHER ROUND-WORLD

LINER DUE.

ARRIVING THURSDAY
MORNING.

Following on the departure this evening for Manila of the Red Star round-the-world tourist liner *Belgeland* with her 390 passengers, in port since Friday afternoon, there is almost immediately due another round-the-world tourist liner.

This is the R.M.S. *Empress of Scotland*, engaged on her second round-the-world cruise. The voyage is to last 125 days, and the *Empress of Scotland*, a vessel of 28,000 tons gross register, will arrive on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock with 480 tourists on board. By the time her cruise terminates, the liner will have called at 25 ports, and 20 different countries.

The usual programme will be carried out in Hong Kong, i.e., trips to the Peak, round the island and New Territories, and excursions to Macao and there will also be the usual teas and tiffins at Repulse Bay, and dances, etc.

Attractive Offer.
An attractive offer is made by the Canadian Pacific Company in connection with the visit of the *Empress of Scotland*, which should appeal to residents wishing to proceed to England, and having the time and means to prolong the trip. A delightful 65 day cruise de luxe is offered. The *Empress of Scotland* leaves Hong Kong on Sunday next, and will call at Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), traverse the Panama Canal, put in at Cristobal (Colon) and from there on to New York on April 12th, and at Southampton on April 20th. Particulars with regard to passage can be obtained from the local office of the Company.

Other Details.
The first port out of New York called at by the *Empress of Scotland* on her present tour was Funchal, Madeira; then Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, and from thence to Hong Kong. From here she goes to Shanghai, Peking, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa, Cristobal and Havana, and the *Empress* will return to New York on April 19th.

Some of the outstanding features of the cruise were that Christmas Eve and Christmas Day were spent in the Holy Land, New Year's Eve in Cairo, and that India was visited in the cool season. The Round-the-World Golf Club are again on the *Empress of Scotland*, and play on the courses of the different countries visited. There are about 50 in this club, and invitations from golf clubs in the ports visited have been extended to them.

Among the prominent passengers are Prince and Princess Pignatelli of Madison, Conn.; Lady E. Marie Roberts, of London; Mrs. Oscar Straus, of New York, wife of the former Ambassador to Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Walbridge, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. W. D. McKim, of Washington. D.C. Mr. Walbridge is head of several western light and power companies and director of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. Mr. McKim is a noted physician and author, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

A picturesque figure on board is 73-year-old John Shea, retired tugboat captain, who has left his beloved Lake Superior to survey the oceans of the world.

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "CHINESE PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 5th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 11th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNES (FAR EAST) LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Telephone No. 3165, Hong Kong, 4th February, 1927. [4520]

GIRL SUFFERED
FOR TWO YEARS
With Blisters and A
Rash. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl suffered something terrible for over two years with a rash and blisters that broke out all over her. Some of the blisters were half an inch long. She used to scratch terribly and we could not rest."

"I tried all sorts of remedies but they did not do much good. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it and got relief so I purchased more and in a short time she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Cockett, 53, Leach St., Nelson, Lancs, England.

Use Cuticura for all skin troubles. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Free sample sent on request. Write for full particulars, & a 1/2 lb. tin for mail order with money.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCKS—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships up to
8,000 Tons Displacement
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

CALL FLAG: "C" OVER "AMS. PENNANT."

[61]

WITHOUT PUR BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy, glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Bold by LEADING CASH CREDITORS.

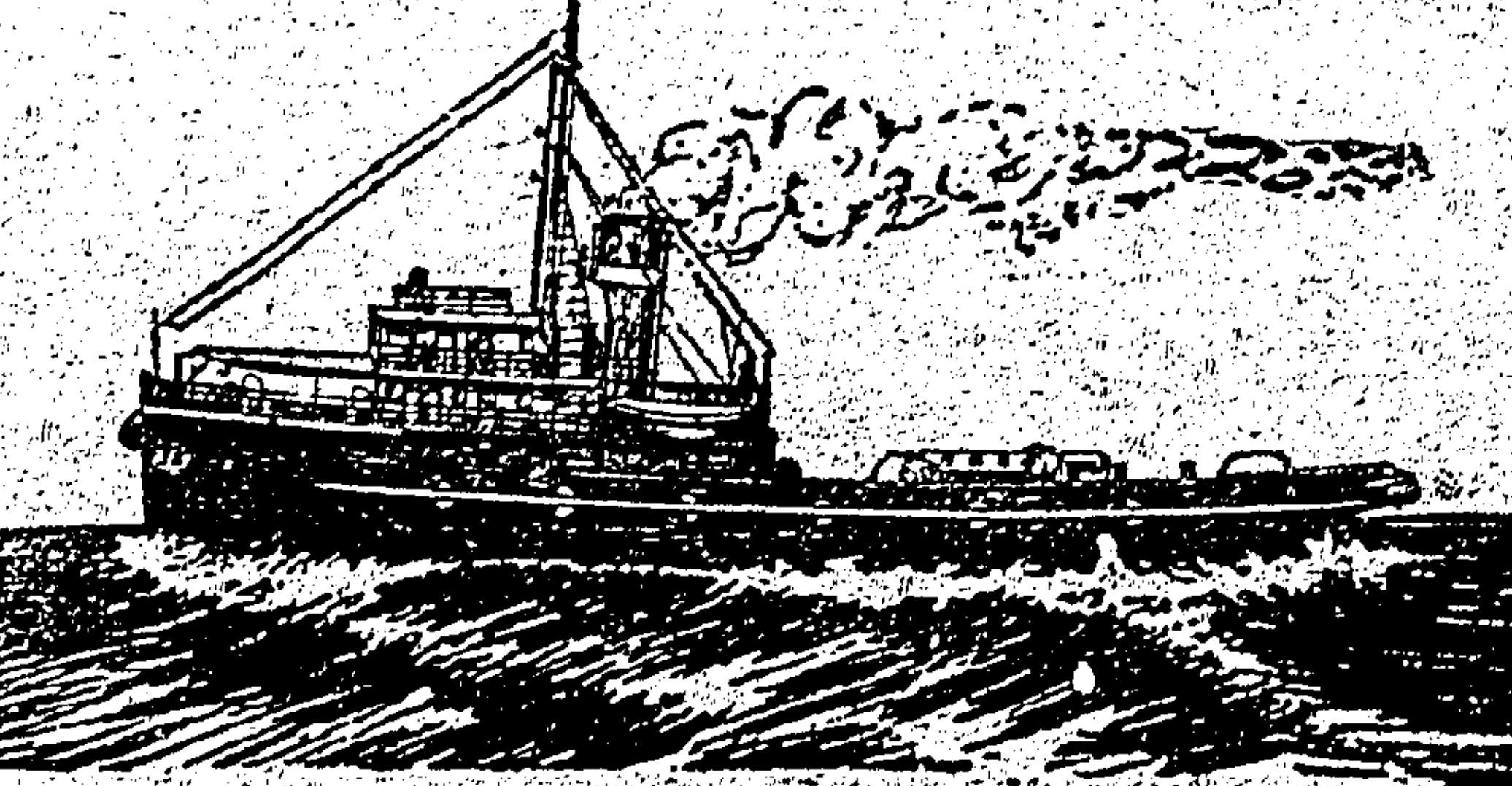
The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers. Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m); L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven screw and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work. Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1927.

STRICKER	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Mar. 30	Apr. 3	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

CONNECTING SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

MONTALM	March 13	MONTEDOSA	May 13
MONTROSE	April 3	MONTALM	June 3
MONTOLARE	April 23	MONTROSE	June 24

Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg and Antwerp.

A DELIGHTFUL 65 DAY CRUISE DE LUXE
by the

S.S. "EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND"

Leaves HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 13th, 1927.

Calling at Shanghai, Chinwangtao (for Peking), Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Balboa (Panama), Panama Canal, Cristobal (Colon), Havana.

Arriving NEW YORK, APRIL 12th, 1927.

Arriving SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 20th, 1927.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon
SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 5th March, at 10 a.m.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March
* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb., at Noon
ANYO MARU ... Sunday, 5th March, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 12th March

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TASUNO MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
TOYOHASHI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th March

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd March

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
AYA MARU ... Thursday, 10th Feb.
SEITO MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Feb.
OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
GENOA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb.
CEYLON MARU ... Monday, 21st Feb.
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb.
MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Feb.

For further information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone, Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dep'ts.) [7]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

"DANMARK"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 2nd March, 1927.

Further sailings Expected on or about Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M.S. "Annam" ... 23rd February
M.S. "Asia" ... 11th March

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

14 Agents.

Shipping News Week-End Statement, Shipping Notes, Vessels Expected, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

The imports of general merchandise into the Colony during the 48 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, showed a decrease. There were only 4,187 tons of general cargo landed here. British vessels contributed 4,709 tons.

Through cargoes, although carried by only fifteen vessels out of the twenty-three arrivals, were normal. The total amount of general cargo manifested was 45,450 tons. British vessels were responsible for 19,306 tons.

The best returns were 7,363 tons on the a.s. Fiminese (Italian) from Trieste and Singapore; and 7,150 tons on the *Horuna Maru*, from London.

During the period under review, there were 23 arrivals and 29 departures. Their nationalities were: British, 9 arrivals and 9 departures; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 3 departures; Norwegian, 1 arrival; American, 2 arrivals and 4 departures; Dutch, 1 arrival; German, 1 arrival and 2 departures; Italian, 1 arrival; Swedish, 1 departure. There were 82 vessels in port, of which, 36 were British.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due March 2nd.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 14th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.

Change, due to-day.

Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due March 2nd.

Empress of Scotland (C.P.R.), due February 10th.

Eumeneus (Blue Funnel), due March 27th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due April 2nd.

Meriones (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 16th.

Nagasaki (P. & O.), due February 11th, about noon.

Polyphemus (Blue Funnel), due March 8th.

President Monroe (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 14th.

President Taft (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 11th.

President Wilson (D.S. & A.M.L.), due February 17th.

Rheuter (Blue Funnel), due March 1st.

Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Shirata (B.I. & Apear), due Feb. 11th.

Tilawa (B.I. & Apear), due Feb. 10th, about 3 p.m.

Troilus (Blue Funnel), due March 13th.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks, issued yesterday by the Royal Observatory at 5.38 p.m., states:—

The anti-cyclone over China has strengthened slightly. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the Northern portion of the N. China Sea. Local forecast: N. or N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy.

SHIPPING NOTES.

To-morrow, at 3 p.m., the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, Hong Kong Branch, is to hold an ordinary meeting at the office, No. 87, Des Voeux Road, Central.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The B.I. & Apear Line a.s. *Shirata* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 6th inst., and is due here on the 11th inst.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

February	8th	7.00 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
"	9th	6.59	6.13
"	10th	6.58	6.17
"	11th	6.58	6.19
"	12th	6.58	6.19
"	13th	6.57	6.19
"	14th	6.58	6.19
"	15th	6.58	6.20
"	16th	6.55	6.20
"	17th	6.55	6.21
"	18th	6.54	6.21
"	19th	6.53	6.22
"	20th	6.52	6.22
"	21st	6.52	6.23
"	22nd	6.51	6.23
"	23rd	6.50	6.24
"	24th	6.49	6.24
"	25th	6.48	6.25
"	26th	6.48	6.25
"	27th	6.47	6.26
"	28th	6.47	6.26

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s/s "D. E. BENOIT" ... 21st February.
s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.
s.s. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st February.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE).

Steamers	Sailings from Hong Kong	Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong to Europe
SPHINX	15th Feb.	15th Feb.	15th Feb.
ANGKOR	1st Mar.	1st Mar.	1st Mar.
PORTHOS	14th Jan.	16th Feb.	16th Feb.
PAUL-LEGAT	29th Jan.	29th Jan.	29th Jan.
O. METZINGER	11th Feb.	18th Mar.	18th Mar.
AMAZONE	25th Feb.	30th Mar.	30th Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

Steamship	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	8,354	12th Feb., Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DELTA"	8,097	12th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Feb., Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	6,552	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	8,253	14th March	Saigon, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,623	16th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBER"	9,114	5th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, B'ham. & Hull.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALWA"	10,980	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"NELLORE"	6,553	11th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALWA"	9,136	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,623	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,193	25th May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23th June	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	9th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Presburg, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,000	12th Feb., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	15th Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st March	do.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	8th March	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,853	4th Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	
"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th April	
"TANDA"	6,853	3rd June	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	
"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia: The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TANDA"	6,853	5th Feb., 4 p.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	12th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NAGPORE"	8,253	12th Feb., 8 a.m.	S'pore, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	10,500	18th Feb.	Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	18th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	18th Feb.	Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,623	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KRYBER"	9,114	11th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	18th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"LAHORE"	10,980	27th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"PERIM"	7,841	13th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,553	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALWA"	9,136	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,623	22nd April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,193	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
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P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

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